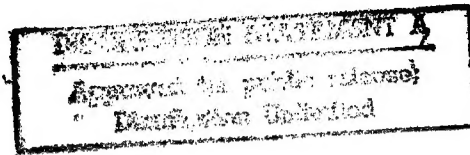


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7 November 1985



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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7 November 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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7 November 1985

GENERAL

PRC SUPPORTS NEW INFORMATION ORDER 'IN PRINCIPLE'

OW191950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1929 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Article by Jiang Ruixi: "New World Information and Communication Order Urged"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 19 Sep (XINHUA)--A new world information and communication order is a "continuing and evolving process" which is historically irreversible, an UN official announced here today.

Speaking at the panel discussion of the World press convention, S. M. Ali, regional communication adviser of the UN Educational, Scientific and Culture Organization (UNESCO), added that the new order was widely accepted in the search for a common ground among divergent media groups. The world press convention was declared open yesterday afternoon by Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed. It is organized and hosted by the Malaysian National Union of Journalists (NUJ) in conjunction with the CAJ (Confederation of ASEAN Journalists) biennial assembly which merged into the convention after its two-day plenary session.

Ali stressed that in some areas progress is visible. "Through a number of exchange agreements set up by national news agencies and television networks, there is certainly a better flow of information among developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. To some extent there has [been] a slow but steady reduction in imbalance in both quantitative and qualitative terms," he said.

Another area is related to the development of communication capability of Third World countries, especially those belonging to the middle income group like Malaysia, Indonesia, India and China and even some least developed countries like Bangladesh and Nepal. While more and more national news agencies have embarked on computerization of their news gathering and distribution system, leading metropolitan dailies in major cities of Asia have adopted the latest printing technology, he said. However, he also pointed out that in the minds of advocates of a new order, the development raises difficult and complex questions like the danger of the communication system in developing countries becoming an extension of the communication system in the industrialized north, the "democratization of communication" as well as the vexed question of press freedom. "We need more research, more studies to clarify and sharpen our own understanding," he said in conclusion.

Invited guest Peng Di, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists Association, expressed his support in principle for a new information order. As Third World countries are so often misreported or distorted by trans-national news media, he urged efforts be made by the media of both developing and developed countries to improve the quality of their coverage and adopt an attitude of cooperation instead of confrontation, for a more just and equal information order.

In the morning panel discussion on "press freedom and ethical issue," Philip Chubb of the Australian Journalists Association stressed the fact that Australia has the most concentrated media ownership in the Western world, with three major companies controlling about 90 percent of the circulation of the nation's 54 daily newspapers. He said the phrase freedom of press was originally intended to express the need for a fundamental safeguard against those with wealth and power, yet now it is used to justify the operations of the few rich and powerful against any attempt to limit the growth of press monopolies. "Power and wealth control opinion in reversal of the basic democratic assumption," and "in this environment the notion of journalistic independence has become ever more important," he emphasized. Talking about press freedom and people's right to be informed, chairman of the Philippine Civil Liberties Union Luis R. Mauricio said: "An informed citizenry is a prerequisite to a viable democracy. If democracy is government by the people for the people, then it follows that the people can only be sovereign if they are informed." He maintained that today the Philippine press is not in bondage, but neither is it free, adding that it is under martial law constraints and anyone on the media [who] took a step beyond the bounds set by the censors, judgment and penalty were swift.

Gurmit Singh K. S., advisory panel member of the Movement for Freedom and Justice of Malaysia, said the people have the right to demand responsibility and information from the press, the right to channel their feedback and reactions to all manner of policies and actions.

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CSO: 4000/024

GENERAL

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PRC ATTENDS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

OW170920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Billy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, today called on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan to consider each other's proposals positively and earnestly so as to make their summit meeting in Geneva next month a success.

But he warned people not to hold high expectations on the summit meeting.

Addressing the Socialist International conference on "disarmament and arms control," which opened here today, Brandt said the Soviet Union and the United States should understand that peace could not be achieved by raising the quality of weapons but depending on their respective policies.

It is unrealistic to think that peace could be maintained through an arms race, and it is also impossible to protect humanity with the U.S. strategic defense initiatives, he said.

In his speech at the opening session, Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor and chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria, stressed the responsibilities of all countries in the world, particularly the two superpowers, for disarmament and the maintenance of world peace.

Representatives of the Social Democratic and Labour Parties from about 40 countries attended the conference, which was also attended by officials from the United States, the Soviet Union, India and Yugoslavia.

Zhu Liang, deputy director of the Central International Liaison Department of the CPC and president of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, also attended the conference. This is the first time China is represented at the conference.

The participants will discuss world peace, disarmament and other issues. A "Vienna appeal" on disarmament and arms control is expected to be adopted at the end of the two-day meeting.

Earlier Brandt had chaired a bureau meeting of the Socialist International, which heard and approved a series of declarations including one calling for

a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Pacific Region and another urging creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe.

Other resolutions adopted concerned Latin America and the environment. The bureau also issued a statement condemning South Africa for its apartheid policy.

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CSO: 4000/024

UNITED STATES

REAGAN APPROVES ARMS PACKAGE FOR JORDAN

OW281003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan, risking a clash with Congress, gave final approval today to an arms sale to Jordan.

Reagan said in a written statement that the proposed arms package "will strengthen Jordan as a force for stability and moderation in the Middle East."

While declaring the United States to be totally committed to the security of Israel, Reagan said, "The arms transfer to Jordan does not jeopardize this policy."

It was disclosed that the package, totaling about 1.5 billion U.S. dollars, includes 40 F-20 or F-16 fighters, 12 batteries of mobile hawk anti-aircraft missiles, 32 Bradley armored personnel carriers, and 74 shoulder-fired stinger and 700 air missiles.

Reagan's action today caps a months-long review of the Mideast arms situation by the U.S. administration. Congress now has 50 days to review the sale. Pro-Israeli congressmen contend they have enough votes to defeat the sale and overturn a presidential veto.

The latest foreign aid bill bars sales of such advanced arms to Jordan unless King Husayn of Jordan is committed to recognition of Israel and to encouraging negotiations between Israel and Arab countries. The U.S. administration contends Husayn has met those conditions, but many members of Congress disagree.

King Husayn, now in New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly, will go to Washington over the weekend. A meeting with Reagan is scheduled at the White House on Monday, and consultations with members of Congress on Tuesday.

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CSO: 4000/024

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BELJING CRITICIZES SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL PLOY

OW171425 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 16 Oct 85

["International Current Events" program commentary: "The Vietnamese Authorities Cannot Escape Condemnation by World Public Opinion"]

[Excerpts] During general debate at the current UN General Assembly, representatives of many countries have strongly condemned Vietnam for repeatedly disregarding the UN resolutions on the Cambodian issue and continuing to occupy Cambodia. They have demanded that Vietnam immediately withdraw all its occupying forces from Cambodia. The situation shows that when the UN General Assembly comes to discussing the Cambodia issue, the Vietnamese authorities become defendants subject to condemnation by world public opinion.

The Cambodian issue is very clear. In total disregard of the principles of the UN Charter, the Vietnamese authorities are occupying a neighboring country by force, trying to make it a part of the Indochinese Confederation subject to Vietnam's strict control. Of course, the way to settle the Cambodian issue is also very clear. As stated by the resolutions of the UN General Assembly over the past several years, Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Cambodia totally and unconditionally, leaving not a single soldier behind.

To alleviate international pressure, the Vietnamese authorities have, since 1982, repeatedly used the gimmick of partial withdrawal. But who has ever believed in Vietnam's sincerity? When Vietnam invaded Cambodia, only 100,000 aggressor troops were sent into Cambodia. It has now been nearly 7 years since the invasion, and if Vietnam withdraws even just a small number of troops each time, the number of Vietnamese troops remaining in Cambodia should be smaller after all these years. However, the total number of Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia today has increased to approximately 180,000. Thus, the fact of Vietnam's partial withdrawal has turned out to be sending more troops into Cambodia and escalating the war there.

In mid-August this year, Vietnam again put forward a proposal, a so-called political settlement of the Cambodian issue, declaring that it would withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia by 1990. It seems that Vietnam is determined to withdraw its troops from Cambodia as it has even provided a specific schedule for the withdrawal. However, there is something behind the so-called total withdrawal. If the Vietnamese authorities are really sincere

about withdrawing their troops from Cambodia, they can immediately do so according to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. But, instead of doing this, Vietnam has declared that it will withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by 1990. This is because Vietnam thinks that by 1990, it will have wiped out all the resistance forces of the three factions of Democratic Kampuchea. Thus, based on Vietnam's logic, should it fail to achieve its purpose by 1990, its schedule for total withdrawal will be further postponed. Apparently, the total troop withdrawal by 1990 is nothing but a lie.

Vietnam's declaration that it will withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by 1990 is a new trick designed to cheat people at a time when it is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad. On the domestic front, because the Vietnamese authorities have used all their armed might to indulge in wars of aggression for years, Vietnam has suffered economic setbacks. Its food production, for example, was not too encouraging during the first 8 months of this year. The prices of major nonstaple foods have increased in cities, and the people are still hard pressed. More importantly, the Vietnamese people have become increasingly dissatisfied with the invasion of Cambodia. Thus, the Vietnamese authorities' schedule for total troop withdrawal from Cambodia is meant to mitigate the Vietnamese people's dissatisfaction.

The Vietnamese authorities' gesture made before the convening of the current UN General Assembly session also has other motives. For many years, the UN General Assembly has invariably adopted resolutions demanding Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia unconditionally, and the current UN General Assembly will be even more unfavorable to Vietnam. This is why Vietnam wanted to use the schedule for total withdrawal to ward off condemnation at the UN General Assembly.

DIE ZEIT of the Federal Republic of Germany recently carried an article by (Thomas Weizk), who pointed out that with regard to the invasion of Cambodia, the Vietnamese authorities have made it a practice to alternate between military and political offensives. The article says: During the rainy season from April to September last year, Vietnam put forward a proposal calling for a political settlement; but during the dry season from October to March, Vietnam resorted to armed force to attack the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea. This is also the case this year. According to reports, large quantities of Soviet-made weapons and military supplies have already been shipped to Cambodia and large Vietnamese reinforcements have been sent into Cambodia. Vietnamese generals have clamored that the Cambodian issue can only be settled by force on the battlefield.

People clearly understand what lies behind the so-called political settlement of the Cambodian issue and the so-called total troop withdrawal by 1990 clamored by the Vietnamese authorities. However, cheating as well as force will be of no avail. As long as Vietnam persists in occupying Cambodia, the Cambodian people will continue to resist; and as long as the Vietnamese authorities refuse to withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia, they will certainly be condemned by world public opinion.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PLA COMPANY LEADER ON COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST SRV

OW150843 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Article by Zhang Rongxian, leader of the 7th company of a unit on the Laoshan front: "The Party Gives Us Strength, So We Win Honor for the Party"]

[Excerpts] At dawn on 23 September this year, our company fought a beautiful battle of annihilation during a counterattack against Vietnamese armed provocations. After a fierce battle lasting for 3 hours and 25 minutes, we captured six Vietnamese military positions, destroyed 22 caves manned by Vietnamese troops, and wiped out a reinforced platoon by killing 87 enemy soldiers. Later, we repulsed three counterattacks by Vietnamese troops, killing 67 of them. In the entire battle our country lost 5 and counted 11 wounded. For this we were awarded the Order of Merit, First Class, by a higher authority.

How could we win this battle with only a small sacrifice? Our company's fighters summed up their fighting experience in the following sentence: The party gave us strength, so we won honor for the party.

After accepting the task of launching a counterattack, our company held a meeting to select shock brigade members. I told the soldiers: "The task for this operation is arduous, and the task for our shock brigade is even more so. To become a shock brigade member means sacrifice. Qualifications determine who can become a member." As soon as I finished speaking, Wang Junyi, party member and platoon leader, was the first to speak: "My fighting skills are good and my body is strong. More important, I am a communist." Without waiting for Wang Junyi to finish speaking, communist Yang Weirong stood up and said: "I am also a communist." Then Cheng Hongjiang, Xing Tao, Liu Zongyao, and five other communists all stood up and said: "I am a communist and should become a shock brigade member."

After the general offensive was launched, fighter and party member Zhou Qiubo was the first to reach the forward position. He single-handedly destroyed three Vietnamese bunkers. While he continued to advance, he was hit in the left calf by dense bullets from Vietnamese troops in a front bunker. Seeing his attack unit pinned down by firepower from the Vietnamese bunker, Zhou Qiubo, now unable to stand, clawed step by step toward the front of the bunker

and dropped a bangalore torpedo into the bunker with all his might. The enemies in the bunker were wiped out. In order to win victory, Zhou Qiubo also died heroically.

Li Qingxuan fought bravely and tenaciously in the battle. Charging ahead of others, he successively destroyed two enemy bunkers, killing four enemy troops and capturing a 40 mm rocket launcher. Continuing to advance toward the peak of the high point, he was hit by an enemy bullet in the chest and died heroically for the country.

Li Qingxuan and our company fighters, giving their blood and lives, told us who are still alive that "the party is the source of our strength" and that "we should strive to win honor for the party."

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CSO: 4005/138

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG ZHEN, DELEGATION RETURN TO BEIJING

OW120944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0933 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--A central delegation, led by Wang Zhen, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, returned here this afternoon from Xinjiang, after taking part in celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The delegation was met at the airport by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Ma Wenrui, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee.

As the central delegation left Urumqi this morning, more than 1,000 people, including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat and To Mur Dawamat, party and government leaders of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, saw the delegation off at the airport.

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CSO: 4000/023

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPROVEMENT IN FAMILY PLANNING WORK URGED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 6 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Song Ziyu [1345 1311 3768] and Yang Zhengying [2799 2973 5391]:
"Reform and Innovation of Family Planning"]

[Text] In the mighty torrent of the technical revolution, an important question which merits exploration is whether family planning work can be geared to the requirement of the great cause of the four modernizations. We think that family planning work must be reformed and innovated.

Open Policy

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have seen vigorous development in economic construction, thanks to the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world. Family planning, an important field of work under socialism, must also follow an open policy. How?

1. As a basic national policy, it should be studied by all the people.

Family planning is a profound ideological revolution to destroy the old and establish the new, change prevailing habits and customs and transform society in the realm of marriage, family and children. It is in essence a mass self-education movement. How can it be popularized without being open? To have the masses consciously practice family planning, it is imperative to make this basic national policy a required study by all the people, a required study in patriotism.

2. Family planning should be incorporated in the overall economic and all social policies.

Population reacts powerfully on the economy. Therefore, family planning must be incorporated in all economic plans, policies and measures and regarded as an indispensable item in economic development.

3. It is necessary to be well informed.

Good experience and advanced achievements at home must be popularized in good time. Advanced foreign technology and experience should also be promptly introduced and used for reference with an open mind.

Selection of the Best

Selection of the best is to adopt what is the best from all available sources. It is extremely important to maintain the ability to adopt the best and discard the inferior. In this way we can give play to our own strong points and strengthen them, and the strong points of others can also be assimilated and become our own. The party Central Committee attaches very great importance to family planning work, and this is our most fundamental strength. However, this strength has not been brought into full play at present. One important reason is that there are all kinds of malpractices in management. For this reason, we must adopt the best kind of organizational, personnel, technical and management practices. This is the most essential condition for innovation. Moreover, we should institute population planning on a family basis. With the family as a unit and in accordance with the national population policy, a fair and reasonable family-based population plan should be drawn up and incorporated in the overall economic and social policies. Such an overall population growth plan will have a mass base and a smaller chance of being an unrealistic plan, and with an understanding masses, it will be easier for the plan to be implemented and the cadres to do their work. In this way, population growth can be effectively brought under control, and closer relations between the party and the masses can be forged. It can be said that this is the best plan for creating a new situation in family planning. At the same time, it is also necessary to choose the best time for people to get married, become pregnant and give birth to a child in order to strengthen management in the field of eugenics and child care and lay the foundation for improving population quality.

Independence

The call for "less control" represents exactly what is needed to deal with the current problems. Control is being relaxed on industry and party and government departments. Family planning work should also have a certain degree of independence, particularly at the prefecture, county and township levels. With the power to make independent decisions, it will no longer be necessary to report everything in a changing situation to a higher authority, and actions can be taken independently to insure best results and avoid mistakes.

1. Independent organizations. Family planning organizations should be "separate, small and lean." In other words, they should be set up as separate and independent organizations with a small but efficient staff and without overstaffing.

2. Independent targets. Work targets should be set independently so long as they do not run counter to the guiding principles of overall state plans. Tasks should be determined by the townships based on actual conditions so that they can be more realistic, fair and reasonable.

3. Independent personnel management. Party cadres in prefectural and county (city) family planning departments will be appointed by party committees. Administrative leadership positions should be open for bids, and experts should be put in charge. All other personnel should be publicly recruited and

assigned by the prefectural and county (city) family planning commissions at floating wages and with contracted responsibilities.

Competition

There can be competition in every link of family planning work, and an end should be put to the monopoly of birth control techniques. Family planning work must be taken out of the hands of those holding an iron rice bowl or eating out of the same big pot and placed under a contract system with clearly defined personal responsibilities. Only in this way will enthusiasm be aroused.

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CSO: 4005/008

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNHEALTHY TRENDS IN COOPERATIVE RECTIFIED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by reporter Wang Aisheng [3769 5337 3932]: "Datong Municipal Supply and Marketing Cooperative Rectifies Unhealthy Trends As It Engages in Reforms"]

[Text] As the party organization of Shanxi's Datong Municipal Supply and Marketing Cooperative engages in consolidation and rectification, it is determined to do away with unhealthy tendencies such as the use of power for personal gain by cadres and bureaucraticism; as a result, the cooperative has been streamlined and its operations made more and more responsive. Between January and July this year, the cooperative realized a profit of more than 2.41 million yuan--an 83.7 percent increase over the same period of last year. This record is surpassed by few other supply and marketing units in the province.

The Datong Municipal Supply and Marketing Cooperative is a collectively owned enterprise that is staffed by more than 2,800 employees. For a long time it had run a deficit and by 1983 it had accumulated a debt of more than 2 million yuan. Since efforts were initiated in December 1984 to consolidate the party, the cooperative's party committee has conducted an educational campaign among party members and cadre staff members to strengthen the party character, party work style and party discipline and rectify its guiding ideology. It began by thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" and investigating 25 cadres who had abused their power for personal gain; as a result, more than 63,840 yuan of embezzled money have been recovered and 11 cadre staff members have been reprimanded.

The Datong Municipal Supply and Marketing Cooperative has, in light of realistic circumstances, assumed an aggressive approach in its effort to reform. It has endowed lower-level units with greater autonomy in matters concerning management, personnel, capital and surplus commodities; as a result, the initiative of lower-level units has been brought into play, the enterprise has become more productive, the administrative staff has been reduced by 65 and 3 administrative divisions have been dismantled.

The 135 waste material collecting stations set up in mining areas and rural villages have, as of June of this year, collected 365 tons of waste and used material. The cooperative has formed casting, mechanical and plastic-processing factories by utilizing 138 different kinds of waste and used material and

realized a profit of 930,000 yuan between January and July of this year. The 159 surplus personnel of the cooperative's salt division is now running small-size coal mines, shops and hotels. Veteran cadre staff members who used to work for the Agricultural By-product Trade Center are now running a communications center which is part of a communications network consisting of 234 units in 24 provinces.

The attitude of cadre employees has witnessed a significant change in the process of party consolidation. The party committee of the Datong Supply and Marketing Cooperative has recruited 39 people into the party; as a result, the basic-level party organization has been strengthened and 6 advanced party branches have been formed. The municipal party committee and high-level party committee have publicly praised 27 cadre employees. The cooperative has also invested more than 20,000 yuan in various cadre schools, electronics colleges and correspondence courses so that its 1,385 cadre employees may be better educated.

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CSO: 4005/069

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC CONFERENCES VALUED INTERNATIONALLY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 85 p 6

[Article: "Reaction by the International Community To A Series of CPC Conferences"]

[Text] Upon hearing that China was going to hold the CPC National Conference of Delegates and the CPC Central Committee Plenary Session, the international community responded most favorably. It believes that the conferences are of landmark significance and the personnel changes that have taken place in China's leading organs and the Seventh 5-year Plan are of profound strategic importance.

Beijing-based foreign correspondents filed numerous reports on 16 September when the 4th Plenum of the 12th party Central Committee was in session. The ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch stated that the retirement of 64 CPC veterans from high-ranking positions constitutes the biggest personnel change in 36 years. The REUTERS report said that the change will expedite economic and social reforms and that the Seventh 5-year Plan, which serves as the guiding economic policy between 1986 and 1990, will promote the modernization movement in China.

Thailand's CHINA DAILY remarked in its editorial on 15 September that the Fourth Plenum, the CPC National Conference of Delegates and the Fifth Plenum have invigorated the city of Beijing and attracted worldwide attention. The editorial pointed out that the CPC's decision to lower the average age of leaders is critical to the fate of the Chinese nation because it signifies that the enforcement of policies will be continuous and consistent and that the four modernizations movement will be expedited.

Since the end of last month, numerous reports and editorials on these conferences have appeared in foreign newspapers. Japan's ASANICHI SHINBUN pointed out that the conference will strengthen the modernization movement and China's leading organs; its success will stabilize the leadership and assure the continuity of the modernization movement. In one of its reports, ASSOCIATED PRESS stated that the series of conferences is of "landmark significance" and will initiate a most daring task--the establishment of the cadre retirement system, which will bring to an end the problem of replacing the old by the young and the system of lifelong appointment of party and government leaders.

A number of papers and news agencies also noted that prior to the party Central Committee's plenary session personnel changes had already taken place within leading circles on the provincial and municipal levels and in various autonomous regions. Yugoslavia's POLITICAL JOURNAL pointed out the fact that the new leaders of the party committees and government organs in various provinces, cities and autonomous regions are younger and better educated constitutes a great leap forward and deserves world attention. The AFP and REUTERS also stated that completion of the restructuring of local leadership prior to the National Conference of Delegates makes it easier for younger people to enter leading organs of the party Central Committee and can therefore assure the continuing enforcement of existing policies.

Polish, Hungarian, Czechoslovakian and Russian news agencies have also covered the series of important CPC conferences about to take place.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY'S GRADUATE PLACEMENT SYSTEM REFORMED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by reporter Xiao Guangren [5135 7070 2704]: "Shanghai Jiaotong University Reforms Its Graduate Placement System by Combining Recommendation and Examination with Having Graduates Apply for Job Openings"]

[Text] Shanghai Jiaotong University has reformed its graduate placement system this year by integrating recommendation and examination with the method of having graduates apply for job openings; as a result, its 509 graduates were able to complete all check-out procedures and report to their respective duties in 2 days.

The State Council had approved earlier this year Shanghai Jiaotong University's request to reform its graduate placement system and employ a new placement method as long as it observed state placement policies and principles. The method of combining recommendation and examination with having graduates apply for job openings endows the school with greater autonomy in placement work and bridges the gap between employment agencies and the school. The reform enables the placement of graduates to suit the needs of the four modernizations better and assures that graduates will be able to apply what they have learned in school. The university also announced that this year it would not engage in reward placement. Forty-two agencies were invited to interview applicants on campus to assure that the demands of key-point state projects, remote regions and agencies that had been denied Jiaotong graduates for a long time could be met. In total, 183 graduates (32 percent of the total number of graduates placed) found jobs in 145 agencies by applying for them. Thirteen graduates were assigned by the university on the basis of recommendation to the six key-point projects that did not advertise vacancies.

Moreover, the university recommended to 231 agencies 387 graduates, who, after having gone through a review process, have all been hired with the exception of the one person who had received disciplinary punishment from the university.

The method of combining examination with having graduates apply for job openings facilitates the exchange of views among the school, its graduates and employment agencies. It enables teachers and students to appreciate better the needs of employment agencies; moreover, it enables employment agencies to understand better the ideological, moral, professional and physical characteristics of graduates so that they can be assigned jobs most suitable to their individual needs and adjustments can be made in time should inappropriate job assignments take place.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FORUM ON COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE WORK CONVENED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by correspondent Zhang Yan /1728 4291/ : "National Forum on the Communist Youth League Work Held in Beijing"]

[Text] The National Forum on the Communist Youth League Work was held in Beijing on 10 September. Secretary of the Secretariat of the Communist Youth League's Central Committee, Song Fude, addressed the forum and urged the youths working for various organs to recognize the significance of their work and act as role models for China's young people in the economic reform and the operation of the league.

By youths working for various organs he meant the young cadres employed by party and political organs of various levels, people's organizations, agencies engaged in scientific research, the media, the publication industry and organizations of art, literature and physical education; included also are young scientific researchers, journalists, editors, actors and staff members who serve on the frontline in various organs. The overwhelming majority of these youths are members of the CPC and the Communist Youth League and all of them have been selected through a fastidious procedure. They play an important role because CPC and Communist Youth League members are progressive figures and because youths employed by various organs engage in work of paramount significance. The party Central Committee has recently reached the resolution to dispatch more than 3,000 cadres from state organs and organs directly affiliated with the party Central Committee to assist various localities in educational reform. Of the 3,000, 75 percent are young cadres and the majority of them are members of the CPC and the Communist Youth League with college degrees.

The forum was attended by officials of the party Central Committee and various state, provincial, municipal and autonomous region organs. It aimed at summarizing the experience that organs affiliated with the league have accumulated since the 11th People's Congress in expediting the economic reform, in operations, in nurturing people with the "four qualifications" and in self-cultivation. It also delineated the league's future mission and goal. Also present were officials from the party organizations of state agencies and agencies directly affiliated with the party Central Committee. The forum is said to have been the first of its kind in China.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WUXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS EXAMINED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by reporter Wang Liming [3769 4409 2494]: "A Visit to and a Study of the Standing Committee of the Wuxi People's Congress Reveal That It Is Being Strengthened into an Organ with State Power"]

[Text] According to the Chinese Constitution and regional organization laws, people's congresses and their standing committees in areas whose administrative status is above that of the county are local organs with state power. However, in many localities the problem of how to build them into organs with state power remains unresolved. Recently this reporter paid the Wuxi people's congress a visit to look into this issue.

The People's Congress and Its Standing Committee Are Involved in Making Decisions Concerning Important Local Issues

Subsequent to its 1980 election there was a period of time during which the standing committee of the Wuxi people's congress was operative only when the people's congress was in session. Despite the fact that important local issues were included in the agenda, they were touched on only in reports on government work, the local economy and community development.

After a period of research and study, it was decided that in addition to discussing government reports and reviewing and making decisions on issues concerning the local economy and community development, the Wuxi people's congress will, according to regional organization laws, debate and vote on motions when decisions have to be made on important local issues. Motions and proposals of a general nature (including those by the municipal government) raised by the presidium, the standing committee, various groups of representatives and individual representatives (supported by more than three people) will be forwarded by the motion review board to the concerned departments; as long as a problem of interest to the public can be resolved, it will be included in the agenda according to due process of law and will be debated and voted upon on the floor of the people's congress. The municipal government (or the mid-level municipal people's court and the municipal people's procuratorate) should study earnestly motions passed by the people's congress and propose to its standing committee plans to enforce the motions. Once these motions have been approved by the standing committee of the people's congress, the municipal government must see to it that they are carried out. For example, three of the five proposals

passed by Wuxi's ninth people's congress in March 1984--"Proposal Concerning Strengthening the Development of Intellect and the Nurturing of Talented People," "Proposal Concerning Expediting the Construction of Xincun" and "Proposal Concerning Adopting Emergency Measures To Safeguard Water Plant No 71" and two others--have been enforced by the municipal people's government and the standing committee of the people's congress during the past year and have proven effective.

It is the belief of the standing committee of the Wuxi people's congress that in addition to reviewing reports on government work and debating and voting on important local issues, it can register the desire and wishes of the local people and better reflect the superiority of the democratic system of people's congresses.

Overseeing Law Enforcement by the Government, the Court and the Procuratorate

The standing committee of the Wuxi people's congress has also realized the importance of overseeing how the municipal government, the mid-level municipal court and the procuratorate enforce the Constitution and the law; therefore, on 12 February of this year it presented to the third session of the ninth people's congress the "Proposal Concerning Overseeing the Enforcement of the Constitution and the Law," which, along with similar proposals, have been passed by the congress. The proposal asks the municipal government, the mid-level municipal court and the municipal procuratorate to "act according to the proposal and formulate enforcement plans which will be carried out after having been approved by the standing committee and whose effectiveness will be reviewed by the fourth session of the ninth people's congress."

On the floor of the 16th session of the standing committee held on 27 May, the municipal people's government, the mid-level municipal people's court and the municipal people's procuratorate each presented a "Plan To Enforce the Proposal Concerning Overseeing the Enforcement of the Constitution and the Law." The mid-level municipal people's court proposed in its plan that all cases closed since 1984 be reviewed according to the Constitution and the Law to determine if any had been "exaggerated" for excessively harsh punishment, if inappropriately light sentences had been handed down, if defendants had been deprived of the right to appeal or if cases that required reopening had not be reopened. The municipal government proposed in its plan that the enforcement of the Constitution and the law by and the operation of governments of levels and their affiliated departments and agencies be scrutinized; it also suggests that the enforcement of environmental protection laws be examined.

In examining the enforcement of the law, the standing committee of the Wuxi people's congress discovered that the Linxiangju Travel Service (actually a tourist hotel) under construction in the Meiyuan Water Plant's waterhead reservation zone is in direct violation of the environmental protection law, the law against water pollution, the Jiangsu provincial ordinance protecting Tai Lake's waterheads and the Wuxi municipal ordinance protecting the waterheads of the city's running water. The 17th session of the standing committee of the 9th people's congress resolved that the construction of the Linxiangju Travel Service, which endangers the citizens' health, be halted immediately

and that concerned departments look into the case. The standing committee also ordered the municipal people's government to review projects undergoing or scheduled to undergo construction in the city's water protection zone and to report to the standing committee on its findings.

The municipal people's government has responded enthusiastically to the above-mentioned resolutions. On 27 July the mayor's office announced that it will faithfully carry out the standing committee's decision to rescind the Linxiangju project and will deal with any problems that may arise from the decision; moreover, it will look into every project scheduled for construction in the Water Plant's waterhead reservation zone.

Increase Representatives' Ability To Participate in and Discuss Government and Political Affairs

In 1980, the role of the standing committee's members was restricted to that of doing charitable work and conveying the sentiments of the public. The people's congress was the principal forum in which the representatives exercised their powers. It soon became apparent that many representatives were incapable of raising issues of importance and offering insightful comments and that all they could do was to declare where they stood on certain issues. The standing committee came to the realization that representatives should participate in various kinds of activities between sessions in order to familiarize themselves with existing problems and become more capable of dealing with state affairs; consequently, the "Temporary Work Measures for Representatives" were formulated and the city's 818 people's representatives were divided into 87 groups, which have engaged in the following activities:

(1) Meeting with the public on designated days. Representatives take turns meeting with the public. Schedules are announced on the bulletin board the day before. As long as they are reasonable, visitors' requests must be answered by the representatives and concerned agencies. Representatives should be prepared to return these visits and offer explanations when there are demands that cannot be dealt with right away or are in violation of existing policies and the law.

(2) Visiting various agencies and the public. A number of representatives have formulated plans to do so on a regular basis. For example, representatives of the medical bureau are required to conduct interviews with the public on the second Saturday of every month. For a period of time, the 7 people representing the bureau were divided into two groups; between them they visited 9 agencies affiliated with the bureau, hosted 28 seminars and solicited 143 requests. Only 7 of the 143 requests were up to the bureau to resolve; the rest fell within the jurisdiction of other districts and bureaus. Representatives of the Wuxi people's congress summarized these requests in 63 proposals and brought them to the attention of 16 districts and bureaus; as a result, 54 of the 63 proposals were dealt with and resolved. Explanations were given to representatives with respect to the remaining nine.

(3) Conducting investigations of special subjects. In addition to meeting with the public regularly, representatives of certain districts and bureaus

also conduct quarterly investigations of special subjects. For example, representatives of the bureau of electrical instrument industry have conducted studies in subjects such as problems concerning intellectuals, environmental protection and maternity and child care. As they target specific issues, these investigations not only offer on-the-mark comments on government work but also help initiate new policies; moreover, they provide representatives an opportunity to study policymaking and the law. For example, in order to look into the environmental protection issue, representatives who are ignorant of the subject must study relevant material.

The above-mentioned measures by the standing committee of the Wuxi people's congress have increased its representatives' ability to participate in and discuss political issues, assured the enforcement of the Constitution and the law and solidified socialist democracy.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REVISED ANNOTATIONS OF 'HISTORICAL RESOLUTION' REVIEWED

Beijing JIAOXUE YU YANJIU [TEACHING AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 3, 28 May 85
pp 2-11

[Article by Shi Zhongyuan [4258 0112 3123]: "A Comment on Some Theoretical Issues in the 'Annotated Edition of the 'Historical Resolution' (Revised)'"]

[Text] After revision, the "Annotated Edition of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the Nation" (hereinafter referred to as "Revise Annotations" prepared by the Documents Research Office of the party Central Committee will soon be published. Since its internal distribution in June 1983, the annotated edition has produced a certain influence on party and government cadres, political theory teachers, and propaganda and research workers. By citing fairly abundant and reliable documentary material and economic and statistical data, it made fairly accurate explanations of many important theses contained in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the Nation" (hereinafter referred to as the "Historical Resolution") and fairly incisive explorations into some theoretical viewpoints.

In summarizing the lessons of history, the "Historical Resolution" proposed many major theoretical issues for study and pondering by the whole party. As its wording is mostly inferential in nature, there are no elaborate expositions. Therefore, in-depth studies and concrete explanations in multiple forms constituted one of the bounden tasks to be performed by the broad masses of theoretical workers. After the "Historical Resolution" was published, some articles on the theoretical issues found in it appeared in the papers, and some publishing houses published essay collections and simple explanatory reading materials. All these produced a certain impact on the study of the theoretical issues. Is it possible to discuss the issues in form of annotations in the nature of research? Plekhanov's annotations on Engel's "Feuerbach and the End of the German Classical Philosophy" is a most enlightening work of research. Most of his 11 annotations are highly theoretical in nature and fairly lengthy, at times several thousand words long. While explaining Engel's viewpoints, they are important expositions on certain theoretical issues according to the author's own interpretations and possess an independent scientific value. In terms of such an important document as the "Historical Resolution," besides explaining the important historical facts, the major theoretical viewpoints need to be expounded by

means of annotations, and the "Revised Annotations" is an attempt thereof. Presenting some new theoretical viewpoints, principles and formulations, it seeks to make fairly satisfactory explanations and analyses of certain points or issues, for the purpose of solving the ideological questions, intensifying understanding and continuing research.

The "Revised Annotations" includes over 30 theoretical sections and its contents may be generally divided into three categories. The following is an introduction to them.

On Mao Zedong Thought

Establishing Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and upholding and developing his thinking form an important part of the "Historical Resolution." Comrade Deng Xiaoping even declared that, if this part was not properly written, it would be better not to make the resolution at all. Therefore, explaining Comrade Mao Zedong's theoretical viewpoints, including his important works, is a key point of the "Revised Annotations." Its writers strove to integrate closely theoretical analyses and historical observations, so that readers, by means of the fairly systematic explanations, will not only understand the scientific value of the viewpoints and works, but also correctly recognize the historical paths traversed by us, treasure and protect the valuable experiences gained through a long struggle and consciously uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought.

The "Historical Resolution" unequivocally declares: Mao Zedong Thought is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the CPC. In line with this idea, the "Revised Annotations" makes concrete expositions of the thesis. In the section on the "important contributions made by many of our party's outstanding leaders to the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought," by means of analyzing the explorations made by other party leaders into the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's revolutionary practice and their impact on the formation of Comrade Mao Zedong's ideology and works, it concretely shows that Mao Zedong Thought is the collective scientific achievement of the Chinese communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as the main representative. In the section on "the course of the proposal of the concept of 'Mao Zedong Thought'," by citing voluminous documentary material, it shows that, rather than the creation of any individual, the scientific concept of "Mao Zedong Thought," same as the formation of its scientific theories, is the crystallization of the party's collective wisdom.

Condensing seeking truth from facts, the mass line, and independence and self-reliance, the three points, as the soul of Mao Zedong Thought, the "Historical Resolution" makes a major new development in expounding Mao Zedong Thought. Yet how to explain properly the three points was a difficult problem in annotative work. As "seeking truth from facts" and the "mass line" had long been discussed repeatedly and widely in many textbooks and articles, it was not easy to come up with novel ideas in the annotations. In view of the fact that many books in the past mostly stressed the discussion of their "theory" rather than "history," the "Revised Annotations" focuses on the historical and cognitive developmental courses followed by our party in proposing the central

substance of these two viewpoints. The section on "seeking truth from facts" traces the ideological developmental course followed by Comrade Mao Zedong who, stressing investigation and study, strove to integrate the Marxist-Leninist truth with the concrete practice of China's revolution, and recounts the tortuous historical course followed by our party in proposing and solving this ideological line. The section on the "mass line" examines the course of the proposal of the concept and the developmental course of this ideology, and points out that the early documentation of its use was found in the "Central Committee's Letter of Instruction to the Frontline Committee of the Red Fourth Army" (the "September Letter") drafted under the auspices of Comrade Zhou Enlai in September 1929. Thereafter, Comrades Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping continuously enriched and developed the idea in their works and reports. The section on "independence and self-reliance" analyzes, by means of historical documents, the basic ideology of independence and explains why it is the inevitable conclusion of implementing seeking truth from facts and the mass line. The three annotations strive to show that condensing the three basic points as the essence of Mao Zedong Thought is not only compatible with the logic of China's revolution, but has a full historical basis, namely, the embryonic form of the three basic points as the soul of Mao Zedong Thought as preliminarily expounded in the May 1930 article "Against Book Worship." Thus, the annotations are fairly distinctive and manage to avoid the pitfall of hollow words.

The "Revised Annotations" also relatively systematically examines, by means of documentary material, Comrade Mao Zedong's other important ideological viewpoints. In the section on how, "before the failure of the great revolution, Mao Zedong pointed out the extreme importance of the peasant struggle led by the proletariat," the annotations, by studying Comrade Mao Zedong's "National Revolution and the Peasant Movement" and "Analysis of the Classes among China's Peasants and Their Attitudes toward the Revolution," indicate that not only Comrade Mao Zedong's interpretation of the leadership issue of the proletariat attained the level of other party leaders, but the depth of his analysis and exposition of the issue was rarely seen at the time. As the issue of leadership power was not abstract, it was in China mainly the issue of the proletariat's leadership over the peasantry. In "National Revolution and the Peasant Movement," Comrade Mao Zedong declared: "The progressive worker class is the leader of all revolutionary classes.... The peasant issue is the central issue of the revolution: If the peasants do not rise up to participate in and support the national revolution, the national revolution will not succeed." By means of concrete analyses of the various strata of peasants, he proposed the ideology that the proletariat build a firm worker-peasant alliance by relying on the poor peasants and rallying the middle peasants, and discussed, in terms of the basic issue of overthrowing the reactionary regime and creating a revolutionary political power, the theory that China's peasants were the main force of the democratic revolution. Applying such documentary material, the "Revised Annotations" makes a strong and effective exposition of the thesis on the issue found in the "Historical Resolution" and clarifies the various muddled understandings.

In the section on "the theory of the people's democratic dictatorship proposed by Mao Zedong," the annotations examine the historical course of the formation of the ideology of people's democratic dictatorship, point out that the idea

of "creating a people's democratic system" proposed in the original draft of Comrade Mao Zedong's 4 May 1939 speech entitled "The Direction of the Youth Movement" actually contained the formulation of the "people's democratic dictatorship," thereby rectifying the theory that the formulation of "people's democracy" originated from "striving for a people's democracy" used by the intelligence bureau of the CPC and the Worker Party in 1947. In the material cited by it, this section of the annotations also points out that at the September 1948 meeting of the Central Politburo Comrade Mao Zedong proposed completely and clearly the idea of "creating a people's democratic dictatorship with the proletariat as the leader and the worker-peasant alliance as the base," thereby showing that the idea was first proposed in our party by Comrade Mao Zedong, not anyone else. Rather than proposing it for the first time, Comrade Mao Zedong only discussed the issue in a broader sphere in his report in March 1949 at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh party Central Committee.

In the section on the "correct handling of the internal contradictions among the people," the annotations, assimilating the views of others, correct the theory that only after the completion of the socialist reform did the correct handling of the internal contradictions among the people become the main theme of the state's political life, and propose that, after completing the numerous remaining tasks of the democratic revolution and starting with the general launching of the socialist reform in 1953, the issue of internal contradictions had begun to become the main theme of the state's political life. As internal contradictions are in relation to the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, the major political issues remaining after the democratic revolution in China (e.g., mopping up bandits, combating local tyrants, confiscating landowners' land and suppressing the counterrevolution) mostly belonged in the sphere of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, while those between the national bourgeoisie and the worker class, though involving fierce class struggles, due to special historical conditions and the party's special policies, generally came under internal contradictions among the people. Therefore, starting with the general launching of the socialist reform, the correct handling of internal contradictions had become the main theme of the political life of our state. However, after the basic completion of the socialist reform, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie had been basically solved, and the historical development of China's society entered a new phase. Numerous internal contradictions not in the sense of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie grew ever more pronounced, and the handling of such contradictions occupied a more important position in the state's political life. It was a marked distinction of the internal contradictions after the basic completion of the socialist reform from those at the time of its launching. Citing such documentary sources as speeches, written comments and outlines, this section of the annotation explains the course of the formation of Comrade Mao Zedong's theory on the correct handling of internal contradictions among the people and presents documentary material on Comrade Liu Shaoqi's viewpoints expressed in June 1951 on the handling of internal contradictions in state industries. The section also explains that, in the course of revision and before its publication, "On the Issue of Correctly Handling the Internal Contradictions among the People" was influenced by the magnification of the anti-rightist struggle, and that ideas incompatible with its original spirit and tendency

were added, e.g., the idea that the class struggle was fierce and the outcome of the competition between socialism and capitalism had not been truly decided. Even so, the published manuscript as a whole still retained the basic spirit of the original draft, and the basic ideology on the correct handling of internal contradictions still ran through it.

Other sections of the annotations on Mao Zedong Thought all contain theoretical analyses by means of documentary material and fairly systematically explain the courses of the proposal, formation and development of the viewpoints.

On the "Great Cultural Revolution"

When analyzing the mistakes of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the "Historical Resolution" brings up a number of important theoretical issues, and the "Revised Annotations" devotes some sections to them.

The "Historical Resolution" declares: "The theory of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship" was the theoretical basis of the "Great Cultural Revolution." In terms of such passages as "continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship" has its special connotations," "the "Great Cultural Revolution" was not and could not possibly be revolution or social progress in any sense" and "rectifying the incorrect slogan of 'continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship' does not mean that it is not necessary to continue the revolutionary struggle," the annotations make fairly comprehensive analyses of the theory from different angles.

In terms of the "special connotations" of "continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship," the annotations examine the course of the proposal of "continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship," the formation and development of Comrade Mao Zedong's theory in his late years on the class struggle in a socialist society, and the fact that, though not originated by him, Comrade Mao Zedong acquiesced to the idea of "continuous revolution." Recounting Comrade Mao Zedong's theoretical viewpoints, the annotations declare that, at the Wuchang conference in November 1958, he already proposed, along with other incorrect ideas, the theory that ideologically and politically the landowners and the bourgeoisie still existed and explain that, under the influence of the incorrect viewpoint of continuous escalation, he had formed the incorrect theory in the early days of the "Great Cultural Revolution." The annotations emphatically point out: Concentratively demonstrating Comrade Mao Zedong's incorrect ideology on the "Great Cultural Revolution" in his late years, "continuous revolution" had its special connotations formed under special historical background. In other words, after the proletariat gained political power and established the socialist system, a great political revolution of one class overthrowing another still had to be launched, and the "Great Cultural Revolution" was the most important form of "continuous revolution." Since the term "continuous revolution" had its special connotations and was inseparably linked with the practice of the "Great Cultural Revolution," any idea of giving new meanings to it and continuing its use is unacceptable.

In the section on "rectifying the incorrect slogan of 'continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship' does not mean that it is not necessary to continue the revolution struggle," the annotations not only fairly comprehensively examine the multiple meanings of the word "revolution," but also analyze how the proletarian revolutionary teachers used the concepts of "political revolution" and "social revolution" and declare that "social revolution" is also a polysemous term. Though part and parcel of the concept of "proletarian revolution," the revolutionary struggle waged by the proletariat to achieve communism after seizing political power is an extension of the concept of "revolution." In view of the mistake of lumping together the original and transferred meanings of revolution in the theory of "continuous revolution," in the future, one must not only solemnly employ the concept of "revolution" with its multiple meanings, but also strive to make concrete scientific analyses of this type of concepts.

In regard to the question "why the 'Historical Revolution' does not use the terms 'line struggle' and 'line error'," the annotations make a fairly accurate historical examination of the origin and development of our party's use of these terms and explain the serious consequences to inner-party life resulting from the incorrect "Leftist" tradition in inner-party struggles. The annotations point out that, besides clarifying the concrete things mistaken in the past as "line struggle," the resolution, by avoiding such terms, wants to emancipate people from the restrictions of subjectivism, break away from the incorrect concepts and methods of inner-party struggles, promote, by seeking truth from facts, the concrete analyses of the multifaceted history and the complexities leading to mistakes, apply the Marxist viewpoints and dialectically understand the diverse opinions within the party, and correctly handle inner-party contradictions. Instead of a simple change of wording, what is more important in changing the terms is to embody the scientific method; therefore, it has the important significance of ideological methodology. The annotations in this section also discuss how to distinguish between scientific and subjective syntheses. It is an issue of philosophical methodology with an important realistic meaning.

In the expositions on Comrade Mao Zedong's late years, especially the theoretical and cognitive roots and socio-historical source of his mistake in launching the "Great Cultural Revolution," the new method to analyze issues initiated by the "Historical Resolution" will produce a far-reaching influence. Several sections of the annotations contain fairly incisive analyses of some major issues discussed in the resolution. In the section on 'bourgeois rights' referred to by Marx and Mao Zedong's misinterpretation," the annotations, after discussing the original meaning of "bourgeois rights" referred to by Marx, find that Lenin's understanding of the term differed from Marx's. The changes in Lenin's understanding of this concept produced a rather strong influence on Comrade Mao Zedong. Referring to the series of statements on the concept made by Comrade Mao Zedong extending from the time of the Beidaihe conference in August 1958 to the spring of 1976, the annotations explain how Comrade Mao Zedong misinterpreted the term "bourgeois rights," which was used by Marx in a special abstract meaning and did not reflect capitalist production relations, as if it were bourgeois in essence and attributed all phenomena of inequality in human relations to "bourgeois rights." His promotion of some "Leftist" policies in the economy and his

launching of the "Great Cultural Revolution" in politics were both linked with his desire to restrict and eliminate "bourgeois rights." It should be pointed out that, though the annotations proposed certain views, some issues still require further study, e.g., Lenin's understanding of "bourgeois rights" and Comrade Mao Zedong's misinterpretation. The analyses in the annotations represent one kind of view, and the researchers should continue their deliberations.

Lenin's theory that small producers daily and hourly engendered capitalism and the bourgeoisie in large amounts was an important "theoretical base" for Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his late years. The annotations of this viewpoint concretely analyze the historical conditions for small producers to engender capitalism and point out that, due to the development of the incorrect "Leftist" guiding ideology, Comrade Mao Zedong misinterpreted Lenin's theory on small producers and his ideology on developing a commodity economy, adopted restrictive policies on "small production" under the socialist system and seriously fettered the growth of the agricultural productive force. The annotations also point out that, with the readjustment of the farm policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and the tremendous changes resulting from the reform of the rural economic system, people have come to a new understanding of the role of "small production" under the socialist system: Its presence within a specific sphere is not only not terrifying, but beneficial to the development of the social productive force. It supplements many inadequacies of the socialist economy at the present phase. Even if its growth engenders certain negative capitalist factors, due to the presence of the robust socialist economy as the main body and the strong political power of the people's democratic dictatorship, it will not be able to batter the socialist system and it can be handled. This interpretation of "small production" under the socialist system is fairly comprehensive.

In the section on "the lack of a correct solution of the relations between the leader and the party in the history of the international communist movement resulting in a negative influence on our party," the annotations examine the various conditions for the lack of a correct solution and declare that, pinpointing at the "Leftist" ideological trend in the movement, Lenin stressed the identity of the leader with the party and the class, but failed to analyze the potential of a contradictory aspect between them. In other words, at times, the leader may possibly deviate from the correct will of the majority in the party and make certain incorrect decisions. Failing to carry on Lenin's endeavor to develop the good style of inner-party democracy, Stalin aggravated the abnormality in the relations of the leader with the party. Accepting the influence, our party, for a time, seldom defined comprehensively the relations of the leader with the party and the masses. The annotations cite Comrade Mao Zedong's words on the worship of the individual at the Chengdu conference in March 1958. He classified individual worship into two kinds: One kind was correct, namely, worshipping the correct things of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, because truth was in their hands; the other was incorrect, namely, blind obedience without analysis. This created confusion between worship of the truth and worship of the individual, matters of two different natures. Utilizing such terms as the so-called "correct individual worship," careerists Lin Biao and Kang Sheng totally negated the Marxist tenet

against individual worship and vigorously advocated the worship of Comrade Mao Zedong as an individual. Comrade Mao Zedong accepted the worship, damaged the party's democratic centralism and developed the phenomenon of personal dictatorship, thereby leading to the irrepressible eruption of the "Great Cultural Revolution."

On China's Socialist Modernization Program

The theoretical issue in this part of the "Historical Resolution" is the basic summation of the positive and negative experiences since the founding of the nation, especially the lessons of the "Great Cultural Revolution." On the basis of the theoretical viewpoints discussed in the resolution, Comrade Deng Xiaoping further summarized China's historical and new experiences and proposed, at the 12th Party Congress, the "building socialism with Chinese characteristics." If we say that Comrade Mao Zedong in his late years, especially during the "Great Cultural Revolution," expressed many incorrect views and deviated from his own correct ideology, then the endeavor to bring order out of chaos in the guiding ideology started after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and the basic theories of a socialist modernization program compatible with China's conditions proposed upon summarizing the historical experiences since the founding of the nation in the "Historical Resolution" may be deemed expressions of upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought in the new historical period. The "Revised Annotations" explains some theoretical viewpoints of a universal significance and expresses some opinions of the compilers, in order to promote the in-depth study of the issues.

In the section on "the main contradictions to be solved after the basic completion of the socialist reform," the annotations, discussing the main contradictions in China's society after the establishment of the basic socialist political economic system, point out that, while fully assimilating the thinking of the Eighth Party Congress, what our party enunciates today is more accurate in wording than the Eighth Congress. As the concepts of "social production" and "social productive force" are often confused, the annotations explain that the term social productive force is in relation to social production relations, while the term social production is a concept in relation to social need. The reason that the "Historical Resolution," when explaining the main contradictions, uses the "social production" concept, and not the "social productive force" concept, is mainly for the purpose of explaining that the development of social production requires not only the vigorous development of the social productive force, but also the reform and perfection of production relations and the superstructure which includes political and cultural systems. Only thus will it be possible to improve the level of social production in its entirety, enable socialist production to develop in the correct direction, and create more material wealth to satisfy the continuously growing social needs of the broad masses. However, it should be pointed out that the study of the main contradictions awaits further deployment. Discussing the conditions before the basic completion of the socialist reform, the "Historical Resolution" declares: "After the victory of the new democratic revolution and the completion of land reform throughout the country, the main domestic contradictions became those of the worker class with the bourgeoisie and between the socialist and capitalist paths." How

should this thesis be interpreted? We feel that it is in terms of the conditions of domestic class relations. If in terms of social contradictions and the work of the party and the state in their entirety, the conditions were much more complex. Resuming and developing production and launching economic construction on a large scale were always acknowledged as the central tasks after the founding of the nation. In his report at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh party Central Committee, Comrade Mao Zedong declared: "After the victory of China's revolution throughout the nation and the solution of the land issue, two kinds of basic contradictions are still found in China. The first is domestic, namely, the contradictions between the worker class and the bourgeoisie, and the second is external, namely those between China and the imperialists." Meanwhile, he also said: After overthrowing the Kuomintang regime, creating the people's government and basically solving the land issue, the party's "central task is to mobilize all forces to restore and develop production. It is the focus of all work," and all other tasks "focus on the central task of productive construction and serve it." In other words, the issue of main contradictions should be analyzed in multiple aspects. There were both external and domestic, both political and economic contradictions. In the period of transition, relations were complex and the various kinds of contradictions and various items of work were interwoven, for otherwise why was "one transformation and three reforms" designated as the general line of the transitional period? Why not just "three reforms?" Therefore, the issue of main domestic contradictions before the basic completion of the socialist reform must be analyzed in two aspects, namely, "one transformation and three reforms," and the dialectical relations between them must be correctly recognized. As this point is not fully expounded in the "Revised Annotations," it is mentioned here for continued study and discussion by the readers.

In regard to the statement that "the class struggle will remain within a specific sphere for a long time" and we must "correctly understand the large numbers of social contradictions of all kinds found in China's society not belonging in the sphere of class struggle," the annotations concretely analyze the contradictions and class struggles in a socialist society and point out that the term "a specific sphere" is mainly for the purpose of rectifying the incorrect principle of "taking class struggle as the key link" and the incorrect method of "observing and analyzing everything with the class struggle viewpoint" after the socialist reform of production means private ownership was basically completed. Thus, the term "a specific sphere" not only explains that the class struggle in today's society is the struggle of the broad masses against hostile elements deliberately disrupting and sabotaging the socialist system (distinguishable from the struggle between classes waged throughout the country and society), but is also used as a restrictive term in the methodology of observing social issues. It demands that we take the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism as the guide, start from China's objective reality and make concrete analyses of concrete conditions, thereby both refuting the theory that the class struggle has completely died out and forestalling its magnification. While incisively summarizing the lessons of history and objectively analyzing the actual conditions of society, the viewpoint of "correctly understanding the large numbers of social contradictions of all kinds found in China's society not belonging in the sphere of class struggle" proposed in the "Historical Resolution" has its

theoretical basis in Marxist-Leninist works. In the section discussing this issue, the annotations cite what Lenin said as early as in 1921: After the proletariat seizes political power, there will still be contradictions in economic interest between the worker masses and state industries and contradictions in the protection of workers' interest between labor unions and government organs. Using the concept of "non-class economic struggle" to generalize such contradictory phenomena, Lenin actually referred to social contradictions not in the nature of class struggle. The annotations also explain that the formulation of "social contradictions not belonging in the sphere of class struggle" is in relation to class struggle, while the formulation of "internal contradictions among the people" is in relation to the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, and that the two concepts must not be completely equated, for otherwise it will confuse certain contradictions in practical social life.

Building a highly democratic socialist political system and promoting an advanced socialist spiritual civilization constitute a momentous theoretical and practical issue, and making them the basic tasks and basic goals of socialism is our party's creation and a development of scientific socialist theories. When discussing "gradually building a highly democratic socialist political system," the annotations, in line with the basic tenets of historical materialism, analyze the principle that socialist democracy is both a means and an end and explain that only the full recognition of the position and role of socialist democracy in the socialist cause as a whole will it be possible to enhance continuously the consciousness and steadfastness in building socialist democratic politics. When discussing "an advanced socialist spiritual civilization," the annotations recall that our party's understanding of this issue, in its developmental course, was not limited to the expositions found in the "Historical Resolution." Since the report of the 12th Party Congress made a scientific analysis and brilliant exposition in the aspect of basic Marxist theories and raised the understanding of the whole party to a new level, the annotations have to assimilate its substance. In the section on this point, the annotations also analyze the reasons for our party's elevating the building of a socialist spiritual civilization to a strategic height linked with the success or failure of socialism, recapitulate the course of the growing understanding of the characteristics of socialism from Marx to Comrade Mao Zedong and since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, and point out that, though he did not form the concept of a socialist spiritual civilization, Lenin proposed various tasks in many aspects considered by us today as endeavors toward the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.

In terms of the path of the socialist modernization program compatible with China's conditions, one important characteristic manifested in the aspect of the economic system is the correct handling of the relations between a planned economy and market regulation. For a long time, a planned economy was considered as being opposed to a commodity economy. The "Decision of the Party Central Committee Concerning the Reform of the Economic System" passed at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee broke through this traditional concept and unequivocally declared that a socialist planned economy must consciously base itself on and apply the law of value and is a planned commodity economy founded on public ownership. In regard to

"practicing a planned economy and developing the auxiliary role of market forces," the annotations explain the new understanding gained by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee of this thesis enunciated in the "Historical Resolution" and concisely present the basic viewpoints of classic Marxist writers and the developmental course of our party's understanding of the issue. The annotations preliminarily explain that China's planned economy is a planned commodity economy, not a market economy completely regulated by the market; that production and exchange completely under market regulation consist mainly of some agricultural sideline products, small daily necessities and the labor activities of service and repair trades; that planned economy is not equivalent to giving first place to compulsory planning; and that compulsory planning must also give consideration to the law of value. As practicing planned economy and expanding market regulation constitute a momentous new policy and involve theoretical issues, further study and discussion are needed.

It has been almost 4 years since the "Historical Resolution" was published, and tremendous changes have occurred in our country. With the implementation of the policy of enlivening the economy at home and opening toward the outside and the gradual spread of rural and urban economic reforms, our understanding of socialism has made some progress and intensified. Though endeavoring to include the new understandings of some policy and theoretical issues in recent years, due to the lack of in-depth studies of the issues, the "Revised Annotations" has failed to assimilate some good and new viewpoints. There are also other shortcomings. It fails to discuss some theoretical issues in the "Historical Resolution" which should be annotated; some of the annotations are rather insipid and cursory; some of the analyses are not sufficiently strict and thorough; the line of thought lacks breadth; and so forth. We hope that the broad masses of theoretical workers will make comments and promote the study of the theoretical issues in the things discussed above.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PRC PUBLISHES NIE ER COLLECTION--Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--A collection of compositions and writings by Nie Er (Nieh Erh, 1912-1935), composer of China's national anthem, will come out later this month to mark the 50th anniversary of the composer's death. Many of his songs such as the anthem, "March of the Volunteers," "Dockers' Song," "Graduation Song," "Road Builders," "Singsong Girl" and "New Women" are still popular. Published by the Culture and Art Publishing House and the People's Music Publishing House, the collection contains music, articles, plays, film stories and diaries. Photos of the composer and cassette tapes of his music are part of the collection. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 14 Oct 85 OW]

PRC LAW RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS--Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--China now has 17 institutions engaged in law research, according to an official of the China Law Society. Eight of them which function under the society have a total staff of 2,000 engaged in research on criminal law, criminal and civil procedures, laws governing marriage, civil and economic affairs, administrative science and correction, the basic theory of jurisprudence and the Constitution. The China Law Research Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences is the largest of China's law research centers. Law research in China is closely integrated with the country's economic construction and international exchanges in the political, economic and cultural fields, the official said. Legal aspects of China's modernization drive are key research subjects, they added. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 16 Oct 85 OW]

TEXTBOOK PAPER PRODUCTION--Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--The nation's production of paper for textbooks and exercise books increased to over 790,000 metric tons in 1984 from some 500,000 metric tons in 1979. The production during the first 7 months of this year was 28 percent higher than the corresponding period last year. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 5 Sep 85 OW]

URUMQI DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BEIJING--The central delegation headed by Central Advisory Commission Vice Chairman Wang Zhen left Urumqi by special plane for Beijing at 1100 this morning after attending the celebrations of the autonomous region's 30th anniversary. The delegation was seen off by party, government, and army leaders of Xinjiang and Urumqi including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Song Hanliang, Liu Haiqing, Tang Guangcai, Simaiyi Yashengnuofu, Wang Baozhang, Tuohuti Shabier, Chen Shi, Li Shoushan, and Simayi Maihesuti. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Oct 85 HK]

EAST REGION

SHANDONG ADOPTS MEASURES TO IMPROVE EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 7 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Tian Jianguo [3944 1696 0948]]

[Text] At a provincial education conference, Liang Buting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, put a question to the vast numbers of cadres: In what way can a prefecture, a city, a county, or a township distinguish itself as having paid attention to and done a good job in education?

Liang Buting said: The main signs to look for are whether the local party committee and government are consciously paying attention to education work as one of their continuing and most fundamental tasks; whether funding for education is growing at a rate faster than that of the regular local revenue; whether the policy toward intellectuals is implemented, and whether the teachers' enthusiasm has been brought into full play; whether problems in education, which should and can be solved, are solved, and whether teaching conditions have been improved; and whether a social atmosphere of respect for teachers and education has been formed. Achievement of all these or progress toward achieving them should be commended, and failure to achieve or make progress toward achieving them should be criticized.

The conference was held by the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government from 26 to 30 August. The conference pointed out that the 9-year compulsory education system must be implemented stage by stage in a well-planned way. Primary school education should be made universal in the province by 1988; the proportion of primary school graduates going on to junior middle schools should rise to 75 percent by 1990; and the 9-year compulsory education system should be implemented by the end of the century. Implementation of the 9-year compulsory education should be guaranteed with a leadership and management system. The province, cities (prefectures), counties (cities and districts), townships (towns) and villages all have important responsibilities, and the counties (cities and districts), townships (towns) and villages are directly responsible for organization and implementation.

The conference decided that priority should be given to teachers' education in the allocation of manpower, financial and material resources earmarked for

education in the province; that in determining increases in educational expenditures each year, top priority should be given to the needs of teachers' education; that top priority in each year's investment in capital construction for education should be given to the teachers' colleges and schools; and that in assigning work for each year's graduates from colleges and graduate schools, top priority should be given to the personnel requirements of the teachers' colleges and schools.

The conference proposed that vigorous efforts should be made to increase enrollment of new students by various types of secondary vocational and technical schools to a level where it accounts for 55.2 percent of the total number of new students admitted to all the senior middle schools in the province by 1990. It is necessary to bring into full play the enthusiasm of all departments, enterprises and institutions and other social forces so that the state, the collectives and individuals will work in concert to run schools in diverse ways, standards and forms. The secondary professional schools and skilled workers schools should be given a higher degree of freedom and flexibility, with the authority to accept outside training requests, in addition to their own education program, enroll self-paying students and run secondary professional or secondary vocational and technical classes for students who will not be assigned work by the state upon graduation.

The conference also proposed that enrollment in regular universities and colleges in the province should increase to 130,000 by 1990. Regular colleges and universities should add professional-level training to their curriculum. Key universities and colleges should put the stress on regular undergraduate courses, while increasing the proportion of professional training to a suitable extent. Universities and colleges in general should pay equal attention to both regular undergraduate programs and professional-level training, but some will emphasize professional training for the time being. Professional schools should strengthen their faculty and equipment and increase their enrollment capacity. Except for a small number of professional schools, the 3-year professional schools should change to 2-year schools. New professional schools should focus on professional training. By 1990, the proportion between the number of graduates from regular universities and colleges and that from professional schools should be brought to 1 to 2.

Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, also spoke at the conference.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

VICE PREMIER WAN LI DISCUSSES PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATION IN ZHENGZHOU

HK090557 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] On the morning of 5 October, Wan Li, Vice Premier of the State Council, held a forum in Zhengzhou attended by the leading comrades of some teachers colleges and schools and teachers representatives, to hear their opinions and proposals on how to develop pedagogical education and how to train qualified teachers. Comrade Wan Li made an important impromptu speech.

Comrade Wan Li said: In the central authorities' decision on reform of the educational system there is a passage devoted to the strengthening of pedagogical education. In my speech to the national meeting on educational work, I also devoted a passage to the strengthening of pedagogical education. Pedagogical education is extremely important. I have discussed this issue for many years. The fact that inadequate importance has been attached to pedagogical education is a reflection of our country's ignorance and backwardness.

Comrade Wan Li pointed out: The improvement in the quality of our people is indispensable to our effort to build a high level of material and spiritual civilization. What should we rely on in improving the quality of the people? We should rely on education and our teachers. Therefore, strengthening pedagogical education is a strategic measure of ours.

Comrade Wan Li laid particular stress on the development of teacher's colleges and schools. He said: The teachers at teacher's colleges and schools are teachers who train teachers. Without a contingent of teachers at teacher's colleges and schools who are highly politically responsible and pedagogically expert, and who have profound and extensive learning, it will be unlikely that high-quality ordinary teachers will be turned out. Thus, bringing about an upswing in education remains a problem. Teachers have been subjected to criticism for a long time. Their social status was low; moreover, they were confined to places where there was no money to be made. As a result, many outstanding students were unwilling to take the examination for entering teachers colleges. Of those who were enrolled as teachers college students, after graduation, some were retained for other professions and others succeeded in getting out of their formal jobs through public examinations. This phenomena must be changed. The entire membership of society must respect teachers at teachers colleges; outstanding students

should be recommended for entrance to teacher's colleges; and the notion that a good scholar will make an official should be encouraged.

In touching upon colleges of education and teacher's colleges and schools, Comrade Wan Li pointed out: Colleges of education and teachers' colleges and schools are two different channels for training teachers and they must have thier own characteristics. Colleges of education are aimed at training on-the-job teachers and administrative cadres. They should help their students make up what the latter have missed in learning and renew their knowledge in the light of their actual conditions. They should also strive to sum up teaching experience and spread new world knowledge and know-how among the students. They should have their own teaching materials and strengthen the building of teaching apparatus and equipment. Comrade Wan Li went on to point out: Workers and peasants are willing to run schools. It is necessary to develop schools run by using funds raised from the community.

Comrade Wan Lin took particular interest in Henan's educational cause. He said: Situated in the central region of the country, Henan has good transport facilities linking all parts of the province, abundant natural resources, a huge population, and a good climate. However, it has a dearth of human resources and qualified personnel. This is a problem left over from history and is also Henan's crucial issue. It is very important to arm Henan with modern science and culture. He said: What counts in this regard is to pay special attention to pedagogical education. With special attention being paid to pedagogical education, we will have the foundation for training qualified personnel. He said: It is relatively easy to strengthen the capital construction of schools and to improve conditions for running schools. However, what is more important is how we try to enhance and improve the quality of the contingent of teachers in a thousand and one ways.

Comrade Wan Li suggested that Henan take measures to form horizontal relations with other parts of the country to smooth out channels of cooperation and use the experience and qualified personnel absorbed from other parts of the country to solve the problem of a dearth of teachers. He believed that Henan's educational cause must surely prosper.

Yang Xizong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Deputy Secretary Liu Zhengwei, Hou Zhiying, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, (Deng Jianrong), director of the provincial Education Department, and other leading comrades, as well as comrades coming from Henan University, Henan Teachers University, the Henan College of Education, the Xinyang Teachers College, the Anyang Teachers Training School, the Nanyang Teachers Training School, and the Shangqiu Teachers Training School attended the forum.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI'S CHEN HUIGUANG RELAYS SPIRIT OF PARTY CONFERENCE

HK101031 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The 3-day meeting of the leading cadres of the Regional CPC Committee and the secretaries of the prefectural, city, and county CPC Committees ended yesterday afternoon. Standing Committee members of the Regional CPC Committee currently in Nanning; leading comrades of the Regional Advisory and discipline inspection Commissions; leading comrades of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government, and CPPCC who are party members; and the secretaries of the prefectural, city and county CPC Committees, totaling more than 270 people, attended the meeting.

At the meeting on the afternoon of 5 October, Regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang relayed the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional people's government, relayed the spirit of the forum held by the State Council and attended by the responsible persons of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. The participants held heated discussions on how to study and carry forward the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates in light of the actual conditions in our region.

At the closing meeting on the afternoon of 7 October, Secretary Chen Huiguang gave a speech on how to use the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates to unify people's understanding of the reform. He said: The National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee held before and after the conference, formulated proposals on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and partially readjusted and elected members of the central leading bodies, thus smoothly solving the two major issues vital to the party and state. The proposals, objectives, and policies adopted by the conference conform to reality and will have a tremendous and far-reaching influence on the cause of promoting the reform of the economic structure, with the focus on the urban economy; stimulating the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations; and achieving the grand objective laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress. The succession of old cadres by new in the central leading bodies will make the leading bodies of our party more vigorous and enable them to adapt themselves more satisfactorily to the increasingly strenuous tasks. Moreover, it will create a new practice throughout the party, under which cadres can be promoted

or demoted, and push the reform of the cadre system and the building of the cadre ranks to a new stage, thus organizationally ensuring the continuity of the party's marxist policies and the smooth progress of the socialist modernization program.

Secretary Chen Huiguang called on party committees at all levels to satisfactorily carry out, before the Spring Festival next year, the following tasks: 1) it is necessary to conscientiously organize one's own units in penetratingly studying and implementing the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and to convincingly explain the documents in light of the practical conditions in our region and the understanding of people inside and outside the party of the current economic and political situation and the policies of reform and of opening up to the outside world; 2) efforts should be made to formulate the Seventh 5-Year Plan for our region; 3) it is necessary to continuously carry out economic reform in our region; 4) continued efforts should be made to grasp the building of spiritual civilization; and 5) rural basic work must be carried out well.

Responsible comrades of the units directly under the regional authorities, the Liuzhou railway bureau, and a number of factories and mines also attended the meeting.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI CONVENES REGIONAL EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE

HK101325 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The regional education work conference sponsored and convened by the Regional CPC Committee and People's Government opened in Nanning this morning. During the meeting the participants will hear important speeches by regional party and government leaders on educational reform in our region and discuss and work out policies and measures for implementing certain stipulations of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the educational structure and speeding up the development of educational undertakings in our region. Leading comrades of the regional party, government, and Army organizations, including Chen Huiguang and Wei Chunshu, and responsible persons of the regional departments concerned attended the meeting.

Chairman Wei Chunshu of the regional people's government delivered a long speech entitled: "Proceed From Actual Conditions and Conscientiously Bring About an Upswing in Guangxi's Education." In his speech, Wei Chunshu expounded the current educational situation in our region, the tentative plans of the regional CPC Committee and people's government on developing education in our region, and the requirements on party organizations and governments at all levels.

In appraising the current education situation in our region Wei Chunshu said: In the past few years basic education in our region has been gradually strengthened. The structure of secondary school education is changing, higher education is steadily developing, the contingent of teachers is constantly growing, and the enthusiasm of society and the masses in running schools is very high. However, for various historic and economic reasons, the number of students attending various types of schools at various levels is small, the level of universal education is low, the proportional relations between the educational branches have not been handled properly, and the conditions for running schools are still comparatively poor.

In an effort to speedily change the backward conditions in our region, Wei Chunshu enumerated the tentative plans of the regional CPC Committee and people's government: 1) We should do our utmost to carry out 9-year compulsory education energetically and in a planned way. In light of the actual conditions in our region, the whole region will be divided into three categories and the work of gradually popularizing 9-year compulsory

education will also be carried out in three steps. In carrying out compulsory education, it is necessary to institute a responsibility system and to transfer both responsibility and authority to local authorities. Every possible means should be tried to increase educational investment. 2) All localities should have a firm grasp of the weak links to enable the sustained and coordinated development of various educational undertakings at various levels. Energetic efforts should be made to develop vocational and technical education, to readjust the horizontal and vertical structure of higher education, and to develop adult higher education. 3) It is necessary to stress the development of teacher education in order to improve the quality of teachers. Comrade Wei Chunshu said: an acute problem in developing educational undertakings in our region lies in the lack of teachers and the teachers' low standards. As of this year the regional CPC Committee and people's government will allocate more funds to develop teacher education, with six million yuan to be allocated this year. Moreover, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the policy toward intellectuals and to improve the social standing and pay of teachers. 4) It is necessary to raise funds by various channels and to increase investment in education.

In conclusion, Comrade Wei Chunshu hoped that leaders at various levels would raise their level of understanding, change their work style, strengthen leadership, engage in creative work, and contribute their all to speeding up the development of educational undertakings in our region.

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7 November 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN HOLDS MEETING ON HEALTHY GROWTH OF YOUNG

HK150343 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 10 October the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Advisory Committee jointly held a forum on paying attention to the healthy growth of the future generation, demanding that the entire society should care about the healthy growth of youngsters.

Luo Ginan, vice chairman of the Provincial Advisory Committee, presided over the forum. (Sun Wenshen), Standing Committee member and Organization Department head of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the forum.

At the forum the participants discussed and adopted a proposal put forward by 12 veteran red army soldiers and cadres who have retreated to the second or third lines, including (Dong Xinshan), Wang Xinyuan, (Xiao Daxian), (Chen Yufa), (Tao Cheng), and (Liu Meishen), to all veteran comrades who have retreated to the second or third lines in the province, to establish an association for caring about younger generations. They also decided to immediately establish an association for caring about younger generations in Changsha.

Before the forum, leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Advisory Committee Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Liu Zheng, Liu Fusheng, and Wan Da fully affirmed that establishing an association for caring about younger generations was a good thing and demanded that the association propagate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and the party's fine tradition and style to youngsters through various channels and in various ways, so as to create a general mood in the entire party and society of caring about the healthy growth of youngsters.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI CONCLUDES EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE

HK130247 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Excerpts] A regional education work conference concluded in Nanning on 11 October. This was a meeting of important significance for education in Guangxi.

At the closing ceremony, Regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang delivered a speech entitled "Enhance understanding, strengthen leadership, and train qualified talent for the four modernizations." The speech first dwelt on the question of enhancing understanding of education work. He said: The economic discrepancies between Guangxi and developed provinces and regions are discrepancies in national economic output value and financial revenue and also discrepancies in talent and education.

He stressed: The cadres, especially the leading cadres, must get rid of the traditional concept of simply regarding education as the business of the education departments and firmly embrace the idea that education is the great cause of the whole party and whole society. They must get rid of the traditional concept of separating education from economic work and firmly embrace the idea that we must rely on education in developing the economy. They must get rid of the traditional concept of regarding education as purely a consumer undertaking and firmly embrace the idea that investment in brains is the most effective production investment.

Comrade Chen Huiguang then spoke on respecting the teachers and fully mobilizing their enthusiasm. He said: Guangxi has 293,000 teachers. They work hard amid arduous conditions to train their students. Theirs is tense, complex, and creative labor. We must respect and rely on them, care for them in politics, work, and daily life. The teachers should also be proud of and respect themselves.

Comrade Chen Huiguang also stressed doing a good job of ideological and political work in the schools. The whole society should be concerned for the growth of the younger generation. The party and government departments must strengthen leadership and ensure the smooth progress of reforms of the education structure.

Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional people's government, spoke on the question of strengthening the building of spiritual civilization.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES SITUATION, TASKS

HK130549 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Excerpts] According to Hainan Ribao, the Hainan Regional CPC Committee held a meeting of city and county CPC Committee secretaries on 11 and 12 October, to convey and study the spirit of the recent meeting of city and prefectural CPC Committee secretaries held by the Provincial CPC Committee. The meeting demanded that the party organizations at all levels and the party members, cadres, and masses seriously study the documents of the national conference of party delegates. It is necessary to get a good grasp of education in the situation, policies, ideals, and discipline for the party members, cadres and masses, step up ideological and political work, get a good grasp of building socialist spiritual civilization while promoting the building of material civilization, control the scale of investment in fixed assets, and tap internal potentials, so as to make a success of industrial and agricultural production and all other economic work in the region.

Yao Wenxu, Meng Qingping, Wang Yefeng, (Dong Hanyuan), (Pan Qiongxiong), (Cao Wenhua), (Zhang Jingtao), (Xie Zonghui), (Chen Yinghao), (Chen Subou), and (Li Liangduan), responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee and government who are currently in Hainan took part in the meeting. Regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Meng Qingping presided. Secretary Yao Wenxu conveyed the spirit of the provincial meeting of prefectural and city CPC Committee secretaries and the important speeches of leading central and provincial comrades. Comrades Yao Wenxu and Meng Qingping also delivered summations.

Through listening, study, and discussions, the participants deepened their understanding of the spirit of the documents of the national conference of party delegates and of the importance of the conference.

The meeting held: At present, through studying these documents, we must conduct education in the situation and policies and in ideals and discipline for the party members, cadres, and masses. We must guide everyone to have a correct view of the situation. The situation in our region is excellent. Although we made serious mistakes last year in reselling motor vehicles, as a result of implementing central document no. 11 and working hard to speed up the development and construction of Hainan in recent years, the momentum of the region's industrial and agricultural development has been relatively

good, and total output value has risen each year. On the basis of relatively great achievements last year, total industrial output value in the first nine months of this year rose by 31.43 percent compared with the same period last year. Although grain production was affected by natural disasters this year, production of industrial crops has developed rapidly.

We must guide the cadres and masses to correctly analyze the main current and the side currents in the situation and the achievements and mistakes, and correctly deal with the relationship between the partial and the whole. We must clear away the muddled idea that since the state is exercising macroeconomic control, this means that the policies will change. Thus people must have a clear picture of the situation, boost their morale, strengthen confidence, and strive to fulfill all the construction tasks.

The meeting held: To strengthen ideological and political work and get a good grasp of building spiritual civilization while building material civilization is an issue on which the party delegate conference laid prominent stress. Hence, while studying the documents, we must guide the cadres and masses to fully understand the importance and urgency of strengthening the building of spiritual civilization.

In building spiritual civilization in Hainan, we should currently focus on party rectification and straightening out party style, and thus promote a fundamental turn for the better in social mood. We must correct unhealthy trends within the party and get a good grasp of investigating major and important cases and of weeding out people of three categories. We must put right the practices of randomly hiking prices, imposing charges, and levying fines, and ensure the smooth progress of the economic reforms.

The meeting held: In studying and implementing the spirit of the national conference of party delegates, we must in economic work strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets, especially capital construction investment. We must not one-sidedly pursue excessive speed. All areas, units, and departments must firmly embrace the concept of the overall situation and be subordinate to the state's macroeconomic control. We must not start capital construction projects that should not be started, and must postpone those that should be postponed. We must base our efforts on the existing enterprises and tap their internal potentials. We must strive to improve product output and quality. We must boost production in our own area and unit under the premise of not getting more loans from the state or spending more foreign exchange. In particular, crop cultivation and stock-raising in the rural areas, which do not increase the state's burden, must be vigorously developed in a big way.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS STUDY MEETING

HK090831 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] This morning, the Provincial People's Congress held a study meeting in Guangzhou for the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee members who are in Guangzhou to study and discuss the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. Provincial People's Congress Chairman Luo Tian presided over the study meeting. Attending were Vice Chairman Fan Xixian, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Xiongcai, and Zeng Zhaoke and other committee members, totaling 28 people.

In the light of realities, the comrades present at the meeting spoke glowingly of the great significance of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee and declared that they would study and implement well the spirit of the Party Delegates' Conference and would do the work of our province well. They said: The National Conference of Party Delegates discussed and adopted the suggestion on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee readjusted some members of the leadership organs of the Central Authorities and realized the succession of the young to the old. This is of profound significance.

While dealing with the suggestion on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, they said: The suggestion on the Seventh 5-Year Plan was put forward in accordance with the actual situation of our country and after the correct analysis of the international situation. It is the experience in building socialism in our country, particularly the summing up of the experience in building since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This suggestion is feasible. We must unite and work hard to realize this suggestion at an early date.

In the course of study, they especially pointed out: It is necessary to realize the suggestion on the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We must not fix our eyes on economic construction only. We must ensure that material civilization and spiritual civilization are simultaneously grasped. We must do well in grasping the study of the Marxist-Leninist theory, must profoundly understand the principles and policies of the Party, and must strengthen political and ideological work. In doing so, we can accomplish still better the various tasks put forward by the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HUNAN MEETING--Sun Wensheng, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, said this morning at a symposium on improving party style in the provincial organs that the provincial organs are the administrative offices and general staff departments of the Provincial CPC Committee and Government. The state of party style there has a big impact on the whole province. Party style in these organs should set an example for the province. Sun Wensheng said: At present there have been improvements in the party style of the provincial organs, but there are still many problems and bad phenomena. These problems fully show that the task of straightening out party style in the provincial organs remains very heavy. The emergence and existence of these problems are related to our moves in relaxing ideological and political work and weakening the role and authority of the ideological and political work departments. We must learn a lesson from this and attach great importance to this work. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 85 HK]

MODEL PLA FIGHTERS MET--Last night, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo and other leading comrades met the whole staff of the reporting group formed by PLA heroes and model fighters at (Zhudao) Guesthouse in Guangzhou. On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Government, and the Province's people of all trades, Lin Ruo warmly greeted the group. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Oct 85 HK]

CENTRAL-SOUTH NEWSPAPER MEETING--A Central-South Newspaper Work forum opened in Changsha on 13 October. The main agenda of the meeting is to study Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech on the party's journalism work and the relevant documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, sum up and exchange experiences in upholding the principles of party spirit and acting as the mouthpiece of the party and government, and promote reforms in journalism and in the newspaper offices. Responsible comrades of Nanfang Ribao, Guangxi Ribao, Hubei Ribao, Henan Ribao, Hunan Ribao, and the principal papers of a number of cities are attending the meeting. Responsible comrades concerned of the information bureau of the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee are also attending. On the eve of the opening of the meeting, Mao Zhiyong, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Shen Ruiping, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee and secretary general of the committee, paid visits to the participants. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Oct 85 HK]

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG'S EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Jin Zhong [6855 0112]]

[Text] In the 20 years since the establishment of the Xizang Autonomous Region, tremendous development has been achieved in education. There are now 2,547 schools of various kinds in the region, including 3 universities, 13 secondary vocational schools, 56 middle schools and 2,475 primary schools. The total enrollment of all these schools is more than 147,000, of which more than 123,000 are students of the Zang and other minority nationalities. There are a total of more than 10,400 teachers in the region. Comparing with 1965, the number of institutions of higher education has increased by 2, secondary vocational schools by 12, middle schools by 49, and the percentage of school-age children attending schools by over 26 percent.

In the past 20 years, the region has trained more than 30,000 cadres of minority nationalities, who are holding important positions in leading organs at various levels in the autonomous region. More than 12,000 professional and technical personnel have also been trained. The people of the Zang nationality now have their own writers, artists, professors, doctors, engineers, technicians and scientific workers.

Moreover, adult education has also developed rapidly. In 1984 alone, 2,900 workers and staff members received adult education at the college level, 1,600 at the secondary level, and about 10,000 at the primary level.

Under the serf system of the old Xizang before liberation, children of the millions of serfs simply had no opportunity to go to school. Throughout Xizang at that time, there were only 20 government-run schools and 95 old-style private schools, enrolling only 3,000 students. After Xizang's peaceful liberation in 1951, the training of the Zang people received great attention and concern by the party and state; educational administrative organizations were established step by step; and schools were opened with funds directly allocated by the central government. Since the establishment of Xizang as an autonomous region, education has grown significantly in both numbers and quality. Especially since 1980, the party Central Committee has held two meetings on work in Xizang, made it more clear the great significance of education in Xizang's development, readjusted the education system and

implemented the principles that "priority should be given to students of the Zang nationality, middle and primary school education, and public schools" and that "emphasis should be placed on teaching in the Zang language." To solve the problem of teacher shortage in light of Xizang's special conditions, the party Central Committee decided in 1974 to have 14 provinces and municipalities assist Xizang with teachers, each province or municipality assuming full responsibility for assistance to a specific number of schools in specific areas. So far, more than 2,800 teachers have been sent to Xizang. To encourage children of peasants and herdsmen to attend schools, the government pays for students' food, clothing and living quarters at the key middle and primary schools. The party Central Committee has decided that beginning from this year, 16 inland provinces and municipalities will open "Xizang classes" for Xizang. Each year these classes will enroll 1,300 primary school graduates of the Zang nationality to receive vocational and technical education.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Wen Xianshu [2429 6343 2579]]

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial Education Work Conference ended on 21 August, after accomplishing all the items on its agenda in 6 days.

During the meeting, the delegates studied the CPC Central Committee's decision on the reform of the education system and speeches by central leading comrades and, in light of Sichuan's actual conditions, discussed and revised seven concrete policy documents concerning popularization of the 9-year compulsory education, development of vocational and technical education, reform of higher education, teacher training and improvement and collection of education surtax.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the conference. Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made the concluding speech. Governor Jiang Minkuan also spoke at the conference.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the Chengdu Military Region, the provincial discipline inspection commission, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district, representatives of the democratic parties, well-known figures of the educational circles and responsible persons of the central organs' lecturers group to Sichuan, Fu Quanyou, Feng Yuanwei, Xu Mengxia, Gu Jinchu, Kang Zhenhuang, Xu Chuan, Peng Dixian, Ke Zhao, Liu Yunbo, Wang Ao, Zhang Wenqing, Zhang Yongqing, Qian Hui and Dai Xinyi, as well as representatives of relevant departments of the State Education Commission, attended the closing session.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Rudai expressed high respects and profound gratitude to teachers and education workers in all places on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. He called on the leadership of party committees and governments at all levels to firmly establish the idea that socialist construction must rely on education and pay close attention to strengthening education as a major strategic task. He stressed that it is necessary to strengthen leadership over the reform of the education system and closely rely

on the education workers, especially the vast numbers of teachers, to make the reform of the education system a success.

Governor Jiang Minkuan pointed out in his speech that developing education is the most important capital construction task, and that investment in the development of intellectual resources is a strategic investment. Investment in education must be increased even if it means fewer factories to be built for the time being. The "two increases" stipulated in the CPC Central Committee's decision on reforming the education system must be implemented to the letter, and the collection of the education surtax must be started. Continued efforts should be made to arouse the enthusiasm of all sectors of society to promote education and raise funds through many channels. Within schools, it is necessary for them to tap their own potentialities and to support one another. He emphatically pointed out that no organization may collect fees from schools at will, much less hold up or divert education funds under any pretext. At the same time, it is necessary to put the emphasis on the economic returns and social benefits of investment in education in order to bring about the fastest possible development of education with limited financial and material resources. So long as the leadership at all levels will pay as much attention to education as they do economic work, education in our province assuredly will prosper soon.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

WORK REPORT OF YUNNAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE PUBLISHED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 85 p 3

[Report on the work of the Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate by Li Linge [2621 2651 7041], deputy chief procurator of the Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate, at the Third Session of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress on 12 August 1985]

[Text] Deputies:

On behalf of the Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate, I now submit a report on the procuratorial work done in our province since the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress for your examination and approval.

In the past more than a year, under the leadership of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the supervision of the people's congresses and their standing committees at various levels, procuratorial organs at various levels in the province have further clarified the guiding ideology for procuratorial work, consciously followed and served the general tasks and goals of the socialist four modernizations drive, relied on the people of all nationalities in the province in exercising the functions of procuratorial organs and, in close coordination with the public security organs, the courts and other relevant departments and using the law as a weapon, resolutely and forcefully struck at serious criminal activities including all kinds of disruptive activities in the economic field. At the same time, new successes have been achieved in protecting citizens' democratic rights, combating lawbreaking and criminal activities by state functionaries and coordinated efforts to strengthen social order and reduce and prevent crime. The procuratorial organs have played their proper role in developing the socialist legal system, strengthening public security in urban and rural areas and safeguarding and promoting the reform of the economic system and the smooth progress of the four modernizations drive. The following are some major examples.

1. We have continued to deal harshly with serious criminal activities. In the past year and more, procuratorial organs at various levels have continued to implement conscientiously the decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the NPC Standing Committee on dealing severe blows at serious criminal activities and the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's "resolution," educated procuratorial personnel to understand deeply the arduousness,

complexity and protractedness of the struggle against crime, paid attention to combating and preventing the tendency to relax and thus enabled the vast numbers of procuratorial personnel to maintain a vigorous fighting spirit, unswervingly follow the party Central Committee's decision, closely coordinate with related departments and intensified the crackdown on serious criminal activities. Following the concentrated and unified actions in 1983, we have continued to strike hard and repeatedly at gangsters, murderers, rapists, robbers, arsonists, bombers, drug dealers and other criminals who seriously endangered public security. Between April last year and June this year, procuratorial organs in the province approved the arrest of more than 15,000 persons charged with criminal offenses, instituted legal proceedings against more than 17,000 and exempted more than 1,900 from prosecution. To crack down hard on crimes and bring into full play the functions and role of procuratorial organs, we have concentrated mainly on doing the following: First, we ferreted out hidden criminals. When working on cases, the procuratorial organs looked in every link of the process for clues which could lead to the apprehension of serious criminal offenders in hiding. According to statistics, between January last year and June this year, more than 500 criminals were tracked down and brought to trial from clues thus obtained. Second, in implementing the principle of severe and swift punishment according to law, we placed special emphasis on "accuracy." In handling cases, we strictly followed the principle of "taking facts as the basis and the law as the yardstick," conducted serious and careful examination and thoroughgoing investigation and insisted on finding out the exact facts of the offenses. When facts were unclear and evidence insufficient, decisions were postponed pending further investigation. When the nature of a case was not accurately determined, it must be redetermined according to law. At the same time, a few cases, confirmed to have been wrongly handled, were corrected according to the principle that mistakes must be corrected whenever they are discovered and the principle of seeking truth from facts. Third, we acted even more strictly according to party policies and state laws. Procuratorial organs at all levels insisted on pointing the spearhead of the struggle against crime at the serious criminal offenders who posed a serious threat to public safety. In examining a case, a strict distinction was made between crime and non-crime, major crime and minor crime, and one kind of crime and another, without unjustified leniency or excessive harshness. In handling cases, we adhered to the policy of "leniency toward those who confess their crimes and severe punishment of those who refuse to do so" and of differentiating between circumstances and dealing with each case on its own merits, brought into full play the might of policies and laws and urged as many criminals as possible to surrender themselves to the authorities and confess their crimes in exchange for leniency. At the same time, in the border minority nationality regions, we paid particularly great attention to "accuracy," strictly distinguished between crime and non-crime and especially between crimes and certain customs and habits of minority nationalities, and earnestly implemented state laws and party policies concerning minority areas. Fourth, in conjunction with the handling of cases, we actively participated and did a good job in maintaining social order. For example, we conscientiously implemented the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's decision and actively participated in the propaganda campaign for the legal system, giving publicity to the Constitution, the Forestry Law and the Economic Contract Law and protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children. In conjunction with the

handling of cases, we also pointedly publicized relevant policies and laws. In coordination with the public security organs and the courts, we held judgment-pronouncing meetings of varying scales to deter crime, publicize the legal system and educate the masses. With regard to those exempt from prosecution, we maintained contact with the units concerned, implemented assistance and education measures and made visits and observations. While working on cases, we noted problems and loopholes in the work and system of certain related units, and we promptly offered "procuratorial recommendations" and so forth. On the basis of conscientiously summing up experiences some procuratorial organs made participation in coordinated efforts to strengthen social order while working on cases a basic requirement and turned it into a regular and standard practice step by step. Generally speaking, the quality of case-handling was good. However, in some places and some cases, the work still seemed crude, and in a very few cases, the work quality was not good enough. Although these problems have been or are being corrected as soon as they were discovered, it is still necessary for us to sum up the experience, draw lessons from it and do better in the future.

In the struggle to deal severe blows at criminal activities, the procuratorial organs at all levels have strengthened their work in prisons and lockups, paying regular or irregular visits to the reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor units and lockups to inspect the implementation of the policies of "reform first, production second" and "education, persuasion and redemption" and other policies and laws. Good practice and experience in reform work were summed up and popularized. When problems were discovered, we promptly offered opinions and suggestions and cooperated with and urged the departments in charge of the prisons to overcome conscientiously overcome the "leftist" influence, earnestly correct corporal punishment of prisoners and other illegal practices, strengthen education and reform work and promote civilized management, so that a really good job could be done in education, persuasion and redemption, in the same way parents treat their mischievous child, doctors treat their patients and teachers treat students who have erred, in order to reform and educate the inmates in the reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor units. Those who refused to reform and engaged in various kinds of criminal activities were severely and promptly dealt with according to law in order to uphold firmly the dignity of law and order in the reform units. As to appeals by those wrongly sentenced or wrongly-placed under reeducation-through-labor, if the mistakes were confirmed through investigation, recommendations were made to the departments concerned to make corrections on the basis of facts. At the same time, classes on the legal system, private talks and other forms of education were conducted to educate the inmates on the current situation, the legal system, the future and their way out, impress on them the policy of "leniency toward those who confess their crimes, severe punishment of those who refuse to do so, and reward for those who make contributions" and show them typical examples, both positive and negative, and promptly carry out policies in order to encourage them to confess, give information and expose offenders, accept reform and strive to lead a new life.

In the past year and more, under the leadership of party committees and governments at various levels, with the active support of the people of all nationalities and the joint efforts of public security, procuratorial and

judicial departments, tremendous successes have been achieved in the struggle to deal severe blows at crime in our province, and the coordinated efforts of all quarters concerned to strengthen public security have been stepped up. The crime rate has clearly dropped. The situation in which evildoers are arrogant and good people are bullied has changed a great deal, and the masses now have a greater sense of security. However, generally speaking, the development of the struggle is uneven; the trend of dropping crime rate is unstable; and public order is not good in a few places. Since the beginning of this year, the crime rate has gone up again in some places; some unhealthy trends and evil practices which adversely affect public order are again on the rise; obscene video tapes and so forth are spreading unchecked in some places; and criminal activities endangering people's lives and health such as the manufacture and selling of fake medicines, narcotics and poisonous foodstuff have also grown. Therefore, it is imperative to follow the "Resolution" of the CPC Central Committee and the NPC Standing Committee, resolutely and unswervingly deepen the struggle to deal severe blows at serious criminal activities and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in public order in our province as quickly as possible.

2. We have continued to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. In the past year and more, centering on economic reform and economic construction, procuratorial organs at all levels have continued to strengthen procuratorial work against economic crimes. In the latter half of the last year, owing to their failure to conduct thoroughgoing investigation and "study on the new situation, new problems and several unhealthy trends which appeared under the excellent overall situation, some comrades lacked understanding of the serious and harmful nature of the economic crimes under cover of the new unhealthy trends, and they found it difficult to differentiate between some policies, were at a loss what to do for fear of affecting the reform and thus developed a "wait-and-see" attitude. As a result, the investigation and handling of cases of economic crimes for a time appeared slackened and ineffective. Later on, after conscientiously implementing the "Resolution" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the urgent circular of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the procuratorial organs took positive steps to strengthen their work in the following ways. First, work teams with leading cadres in command were formed and dispatched to some specific departments and units to find out if there were people taking advantage of economic reform to engage in illegal economic activities and to carry out investigations promptly and thoroughly based on clues discovered. Second, attention was centered on investigating and solving major and serious cases, and leading cadres directly took part in the handling of such cases to overcome difficulties, eliminate interference and resistance and handle the cases according to law. According to statistics, between April last year and June this year, procuratorial organs in the province accepted more than 2,000 economic cases of various kinds, investigated more than 1,200 cases, arrested more than 600 people and initiated actions against more than 700. The number of major and serious cases handled in 1984 was 2.2 times that in 1983, and more than 2.68 million yuan in economic losses to the state were recovered in 1984, an 82 percent increase over 1983. Third, coordinated efforts were strengthened among all departments concerned. When problems were discovered in the work, system and management of some departments, "procuratorial recommendations" were made

promptly to urge the departments concerned to take steps to improve their systems and prevent and reduce the occurrence of criminal cases.

At present, serious attention should be paid to the fact that criminals who take advantage of the reform of the economic system and avail themselves of loopholes in economic reform and the policy of invigorating the economy to engage in graft, bribery, smuggling and selling contraband, speculation and swindling, evading and refusing to pay taxes, trademark forgery, embezzlement of state and collective property, infringement on the legal rights of the "two households and one association" and other criminal activities are still rampant and tend to increase, causing extremely great harm to the economic reform and construction. Judging by the economic cases handled by procuratorial organs recently, they have the following characteristics: First, the number of major and serious cases is obviously increasing. Second, they are causing increasingly greater economic losses. Third, the proportion of state functionaries among criminals is getting higher. At the sight of profits, they forget all moral principles. To fatten their own purse, they use their position and power to commit crimes in collusion with others and in defiance of the law. And the leadership of some units fails to pay enough attention to the struggle against economic crimes. In some units, when an economic crime is committed, the leadership neither conducts an investigation nor hands the offenders over to the public security and judicial organs to be punished, but defends and shields the offenders, thus objectively conniving with and encouraging economic criminals in their destructive activities. In the face of the seriousness of economic crimes at present, procuratorial organs at all levels must further increase their understanding, conscientiously implement the principle that while we must adhere to the policy of opening to the outside world, we must also insist on striking at serious criminal activities in the economic field, continue to vigorously step up procuratorial work against economic crimes and safeguard and promote the sound development and smooth progress of the reform of the economic system.

3. In conjunction with the struggle against serious crimes and serious criminal activities in the economic field, we have strengthened procuratorial work in the enforcement of law and discipline and the handling of complaints and appeals and protected citizens' democratic rights. Between April last year and June this year, procuratorial organs in the province accepted more than 1,300 cases of law and discipline, of which more than 400 cases were placed on file for investigation and more than 350 cases, or 85.9 percent of the cases on file, were settled. The cases handled were mainly of the following two categories: First, emphasis was placed on the investigation of criminal cases involving illegal detention, illegal search, false charges and frame-ups committed by state personnel and grassroots cadres, staff members and workers and cases of extorting confessions by torture, bending the law for the benefit of relatives or friends and divulging state secrets committed by a very small number of public security, procuratorial and judicial personnel. Second, in conjunction with party consolidation and economic construction, we sternly handled cases of dereliction of duty causing heavy losses to public property and the interests of the state and people as a result of serious bureaucratism and irresponsibility and major cases of accidents due to negligence. In addition, cases of lawbreaking of a general nature, which were not serious enough to be placed on file, were also handled carefully after

checking out the facts in coordination with related departments. Careful handling of these cases had a positive effect on protecting citizens' democratic and personal right, upholding the interests of state personnel and the dignity of the law, insuring the development in depth of the struggle against criminal offenses and criminal activities in the economic field and accelerating the smooth progress of the economic construction.

Between April last year and June this year, procuratorial organs in the province received more than 33,600 letters and visits from the masses. In the handling of letters and visits, on the one hand we paid serious attention to the exposures and accusations made by the masses and supported their initiative in waging a struggle against lawbreaking and crime. The more than 8,000 clues provided by the masses on cases of law violations and crimes were thoroughly checked by departments concerned. Quite a number of cases were thus uncovered, and a number of criminal elements were punished. On the other hand, we carefully reexamined a number of appealed cases, and proven mistakes were corrected. To further improve procuratorial work on charges and appeals, emphasis was placed on the handling of such cases at every level. Among the letters and visits received in the last year, those which did not fall into the scope of procuratorial work were referred to other departments, and more than 5,400 cases were directly handled by procuratorial organs, more than double the number in 1983. In the past year and more, procuratorial work has been strengthened to a certain extent in cases of law and discipline and the handling of charges and appeals, but on the whole, work in this area remains a rather weak link and falls rather far behind the stipulations of the law and the requirements of the situation. At the provincial meeting of chief procurators in September last year and the special meeting held subsequently, based on the developing situation and the requirements of the legal system, we put forward the call for developing procuratorial work in an all-round way with the focus on dealing severe blows at serious criminal offenses and serious criminal activities in the economic field. We stressed that we should raise protection of citizens' democratic rights to the same level as safeguarding the implementation of the Constitution, and that we must adhere to the principle of acting strictly according to law and that everyone is equal before the law. We must have the courage to enforce the law and dare to handle tough cases. If anyone violates the criminal law, no matter who he is, we must eliminate interference, resolutely carry out a thorough investigation and handle the case according to law, in order to effectively protect citizens' democratic and personal rights and uphold the dignity of the Constitution and the laws.

4. We have built up the ranks of procuratorial personnel. Since the restoration of the procuratorial organs, the number of procuratorial personnel has increased, their political and professional quality has been upgraded gradually, and cadre professional training has been strengthened. While an increasing number of cadres are being sent to study at central and provincial colleges and schools of political science and law, a special training class for procuratorial cadres of minority nationalities has also been set up in the province. Recently we have reached an agreement with the Provincial Television University on organizing all the in-service cadres of the procuratorial system in the province to take part in the unified national television university audio-visual self-study law program, and we plan to make

it an important form of the regular professional education of in-service cadres in the future. At the same time, procuratorial organs at all levels have also organized the vast numbers of procuratorial personnel to conscientiously study the "decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the party Central Committee's document No 1 of 1984 and 1985 to understand clearly the great far-reaching significance of the reform of the economic system and increase their sense of responsibility and consciousness in serving the economic reform and construction. They have also conducted education among the procuratorial personnel on combating the new unhealthy tendencies and on strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions. The second provincial congress of advanced collectives and individuals of the procuratorial system was held in July last year, at which 35 advanced collectives and 327 advanced individuals were commended. Three advanced collectives and seven advanced individuals represented our province at the first national congress of advanced collectives and individuals of the procuratorial system held in March this year. On the whole, the ranks of procuratorial personnel have been strengthened to some extent in the past year and more. However, their number is still too small, their age too old, and their educational level too low, and these problems are quite obvious in some places and units. Therefore, we must continue to make vigorous efforts to strengthen the procuratorial force organizationally, politically, ideologically and in discipline and work style. In addition, we hope that governments and related departments at all levels will continue to vigorously help and support the procuratorial organs in strengthening their technology and equipment and solving problems about some necessary working conditions to meet the needs of the struggle against crime and accelerate the all-round development of procuratorial work.

This is the first year of the all-round structural economic reform centered on the cities, and the first year in strengthening the socialist legal system and basically popularizing elementary legal knowledge in about 5 years' time. In accordance with the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the 3d Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee, the national public security, procuratorial and judicial work conference and the national chief procurators conference, procuratorial organs at all levels must clearly understand the new situation and new tasks they are now faced with, establish the guiding ideology of serving the economic reform and the four modernizations drive, and continue to deal severe blows at serious criminal activities steadily, accurately and relentlessly with the law as the weapon and in accordance with the relevant instructions and decisions of the party Central Committee and the NPC. We should vigorously strengthen procuratorial work in dealing with economic crimes, firmly deal with criminals who violate citizens' democratic and personal rights, further strengthen procuratorial work regarding the reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor programs and, in the spirit of paying equal attention to "dealing blows, reforming, prevention and education," take an active part in coordinated efforts to improve social order and in popularizing basic legal knowledge. We should remain in close touch with the realities, conduct investigation and study, understand new situations, solve new problems, fully and accurately understand and implement party policies and state laws, bring into full play the functions and role of procuratorial organs as state organs for legal supervision and strive to improve work efficiency and the quality of case-

handling. At the same time, we should take positive steps to strengthen effectively the procuratorial ranks, constantly improve the procuratorial cadres' political and professional quality, consciously and strictly implement the party's line, principles and policies and the laws of the land, consciously resist the influence of bourgeois ideas and new unhealthy trends and build the procuratorial ranks in our province into a staunch force with members who are politically strong, know the laws, are professionally competent, have culture, observe discipline, are selfless and enforce the law impartially. We should follow the course charted by the 12th CPC National Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, work hard, open up our way forward, create a new situation in procuratorial work and make new contributions to strengthening the socialist legal system, bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social order and safeguarding and promoting the reform of the economic system and the four modernizations drive.

12802

CSO: 4005/013

WORK REPORT OF YUNNAN PROVINCIAL HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 85 p 3

[Report on the work of the Yunnan Provincial Higher People's Court by Sun Zhineng [1327 1807 5174], president of the Yunnan Provincial Higher People's Court, at the Third Session of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress on 12 August 1985]

[Text] Deputies:

Since the Second Session of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress, under the guidance of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the supervision of the Supreme People's Court and the people's congress at various levels and their standing committees in the province, with safeguarding and promoting the reform of the economic system and the four modernizations drive as the guide and acting in accordance with the Constitution and the laws, the people's courts in the province have continued to deal firmly with serious crimes and serious economic crimes and actively participated in coordinated efforts to improve public order. At the same time, close attention was paid to the all-round development of other court functions such as trying civil and economic cases, handling letters and visits concerning appeals and so forth. The vast numbers of court personnel have made due contributions to protecting the socialist legal system, fundamentally improving social order and safeguarding and promoting the smooth progress of socialist modernization. I will now present a report to you on the work done in the past year and more.

I. Continued implementation of the principle of severe and swift punishment according to law with added emphasis on "accuracy" in dealing steady, accurate and relentless blows at serious crimes and serious economic crimes.

Between April 1984 and June 1985, the people's courts at all levels in the province, in close coordination with fraternal departments, shifted their work emphasis from mopping-up operations against serious criminal elements on the surface to ferreting out hidden criminals and striking hard at the roving criminals and criminals at large. During the period the courts tried 18,556 criminal cases and sentenced 21,267 criminals of all kinds according to law. In accordance with the NPC Standing Committee's decision on severely punishing criminals causing serious damages to the economy, the courts continued dealing relentless blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, tried

3,727 cases of economic crimes, sentenced according to law 4,628 economic criminals guilty of graft, bribery, smuggling, speculation and profiteering, traffic in narcotics and so forth and, by such legal means as forcing payment, ordering the return of what was unlawfully taken, fines and confiscation of property, recovered 2,126,824 yuan in economic losses for the state, thus protecting the interests of the masses and safeguarding the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. To insure sound, in-depth development of the struggle, the people's courts at all levels continued to implement conscientiously the following principles and policies in trying criminal cases.

1. Striking at major offenders. In the struggle, the people's courts at all levels always directed the spearhead of attack to the serious criminals who had committed all kinds of evil, striking hard particularly at the roving, hardened and habitual criminals, escaped inmates from labor-reform camps who had committed new crimes and leaders of crime gangs, criminals who were especially vicious. Among the criminals sentenced in the past year and more, 11,759 were serious criminals guilty of murder, arson, bombing, poisoning, robbery, rape, grand larceny, traffic in narcotics and so forth, and those who were guilty of the most heinous crimes and incurred implacable public indignation were resolutely sentenced to death.

2. Quality first, correct conviction and punishment. From practice in handling cases, the courts in various places came to the deep understanding that to achieve accuracy in trials, it is first of all necessary to identify accurately the seven categories of major targets of attack, which must not be expanded or reduced at will. Next, it is necessary to be correct in passing judgment and measuring punishment. Whether it is a major criminal case or a minor one, it is necessary in both cases to find out the facts and pass judgment and measure punishment according to law. Only in this way will it be possible to be both accurate and relentless and to guarantee the proper implementation of the principle of severe and swift justice according to law.

3. Handling cases according to law. A trial is the last step in a lawsuit, and a valid judgment, and once determined, is of legal force. To uphold the dignity of the law, the people's courts at all levels in trying criminal cases always stressed that cases must be handled according to law, and that decisions on a person's guilt or innocence and the punishment to be imposed must be based on the Criminal Code and the NPC Standing Committee's decisions. The courts also strived to eliminate interference and, in trying cases, always adhered to the principles of seeking truth from facts, basing decisions on facts, using the law as the yardstick and that everyone is equal before the law in order to administer the law impartially. In the tense struggle, while handling cases according to the substantive laws, the courts also paid attention to correcting the past negligence of the procedural laws and made a point of conducting court proceedings according to the procedural laws. Cases, which should be tried publicly according to provisions of the law, were tried publicly. And, with the public trials as the central link, the courts insisted on the implementation of various procedural regulations on defense, disqualification, collegiate bench, appeal and so forth, thus placed court proceedings under the masses' direct supervision and guaranteed the legal rights of the accused.

4. The policy of dealing with each case on its merits and combining severe punishment with leniency. In trying cases, the people's courts in various places conscientiously implemented the policy of combining punishment with leniency. In deciding the punishment to be imposed on a criminal, attention was paid to making a correct distinction between a common crime and a serious crime, between a principal culprit and an accessory, between one who confessed and one who refused to confess, escaped and committed new crimes and so forth, on the basis of the facts, nature and seriousness of the crime and the harm it caused to society, to weigh the circumstances in a comprehensive way. In dealing with serious criminals, those whose case was prescribed by law for severe punishment were severely punished according to law, but those whose case called for leniency according to law--for example, an offender who was a junior, one who gave himself up or was brought to the authorities by relatives, one who made contributions by giving information on other criminals and were proven to have told the truth and so forth--were treated leniently. Owing to the appropriate implementation of policies, the masses were mobilized, who in the past year and more provided clues to more than 27,000 criminal cases and seized and handed over to the authorities more than 1,000 criminals; the criminals were divided and demoralized, and prisoners informed against accomplices and provided clues to more than 14,000 criminal cases; more than 4,000 offenders gave themselves up to the authorities; and a large number of young offenders and juvenile delinquents were educated and saved.

5. Active participation in coordinated efforts to improve public order, putting the functions of judicial organs to use in various ways. (1) Through public trials and sentence pronouncements, concrete and lively cases were used to give publicity to the socialist legal system in a big way. Since the beginning of the struggle to deal severe blows at serious crimes, the people's courts at various levels have organized more than 3,000 sentence-pronouncing rallies, at which more than 10,000 serious criminal offenders were sentenced. (2) Through wire broadcasts, window displays, wall posters, discussion meetings, report meetings, legal classes and other means, efforts were made to explain typical cases and spread legal knowledge to increase constantly the masses' understanding of the legal system. (3) Through court activities, judicial recommendations were actively made to help and urge units concerned to establish sound rules and regulations to close loopholes for crimes. (4) In active coordination with departments concerned, judicial personnel went to factories, mines and neighborhoods to observe and visit people who committed minor crimes and received lenient treatment and to implement measures to help and educate them. (5) After judgment was passed on a case, some courts would direct their attention to the criminal's family, explaining policies to the family members, dispelling their doubts, fears and resentment and turning negative factors into positive ones. (6) Attention was paid to the proper handling of civil cases, strengthening guidance for work at the grassroots levels, arbitrating disputes among people in good time and preventing contradictions from intensifying. (7) Close attention was paid to the handling of cases of whether to impose additional punishment on an inmate in a labor-reform camp or to reduce his sentence. Those who really showed repentance were given reduced sentences according to law; those who refused to reform and committed new crimes were severely punished according to law. (8) Insisting that people who committed minor crimes must be educated and saved, assistance was given to units concerned to implement help and education

measures. (9) Legal consultation was developing, introducing legal knowledge and providing legal services.

II. Taking the overall situation into account, efforts were made to do a good job in the handling of civil and economic cases and letters and visits concerning appeals.

The handling of civil cases has always been an arduous task for the people's courts. Since the beginning of 1984, especially since the implementation of the guidelines of the Fourth National Conference on Civil Justice, the people's courts at all levels in the province have strengthened leadership over the handling of civil cases, launched activities to improve the administration of civil justice centering on the all-round implementation of the "Civil Procedure Law (for Trial Implementation)," conscientiously implemented the Marriage Law and various other civil laws and policies and heard a large number of civil cases according to law. Between April last year and June this year, the courts heard 35,842 civil cases of first instance and handled 6,820 simple disputes. In the handling of cases, the vast numbers of civil court personnel adhered to the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, consciously linked the handling of civil cases with the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilization. went deep into the hilly and rural villages and townships, made nothing of hardships in handling cases for the people and solved problems for the people in every possible way. They insisted on seeking truth from facts and handling cases according to law, applied the civil laws and policies properly and made decisions impartially. They relied on the masses, conducted investigation and study, put the stress on the principle of mediation and settling cases on the spot, thus contributed to production and made things easier for the masses. Owing to the high spirit and hard work of the vast numbers of civil court cadres, the number of long-pending civil cases in the province began to drop, 310 cases less in 1983 than in 1982, and 323 cases fewer in 1984 than in 1983. Through the handling of civil cases, they readjusted the citizens' personal relations and property relations according to law, implemented civil affairs policies, upheld the socialist system of marriage and family, protected the legitimate rights and interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals and played an important role in safeguarding social stability and unity and accelerating the development of the socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The administration of economic justice is a new task for the people's courts in the new historical period. Through the handling of cases of economic disputes in the sphere of production and circulation, the people's courts maintain the socialist economic order. With the progress of the structural reform of the national economy and the rapid development of economic construction, the administration of economic justice is playing an increasingly important role in the four modernizations drive. Since the First National Conference on the Administration of Economic Justice in May 1984, work in this field has continued to develop. By the end of 1984, economic courts were established in all the 17 intermediate people's courts in the province. Economic courts were also set up in 125 basic-level people's courts, or 95 percent of the total number of economic courts to be established. The vast numbers of economic court personnel have constantly

strived to overcome conservative ideas and fear of difficulty, created conditions, boldly practiced and made progresses in their work. Between April 1984 and June 1985, the people's courts at various levels in the province handled 2,755 cases of all kinds of economic disputes, and the money involved in cases settled at court totalled more than 22.6 million yuan. The functions and role of the economic courts have been brought into fairly good play, and the socialist legal system in the economic sphere has been strengthened. The protection of the legitimate rights and interests of the "two households and one association" in rural areas by legal means is an outstanding example of the positive role economic justice should play and has played in promoting production growth, opening circulation channels and increasing economic benefits.

The handling of letters and visits concerning appeals is an important aspect of the people's courts' protection for citizens' rights, an important channel to forge close ties with the masses and an important form in which to strengthen judicial supervision. In the past year and more, the people's courts have conscientiously implemented the instructions from higher levels on letters and visits concerning appeals and handled a large number of appeals and letters and visits from the people. Especially since June last year, a special task force has been organized to concentrate on reexamining the cases of the "underground party" and "border region column" in Yunnan, in close coordination with the departments concerned. Through its effort, the reexamination of the cases is 90 percent completed. In handling appeals, the courts followed the law and policies; cases, which were reasonably appealed and whose original decisions were proven to be wrong, were redressed; when appeals were unjustified and original decisions were correct, attention was paid to educating the persons making the appeals on the legal system, providing them with ideological guidance and persuading them to withdraw the appeals; as to those who used the visits and appeals as a pretext to make trouble, stern criticism and education were in order. With regard to some long-pending appeals and appeals handed down from higher organs, the higher and intermediate courts sent judicial personnel to the sources of the problems to conduct investigation and study, and the problems of a selected number of old cases were settled. Criminal and civil cases, in which improper decisions were made against former Kuomintang personnel who revolted and crossed over, overseas Chinese, families of overseas Chinese, senior democratic personages and intellectuals, were handled on a priority basis and promptly reexamined and redressed, and assistance was given to departments concerned to do a good job in their rehabilitation. Many people, whose problems had been solved, expressed gratitude to the government and the country and determination to make contributions to the four modernizations drive and the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

III. The people's courts have been improved and strengthened in struggle.

Quickly building up a contingent of judicial personnel who are politically reliable, versed in the laws, professionally competent and cultured--this is a task of strategic significance before us, a fundamental guarantee for creating a new situation in the courts' work. Since the launching of the struggle to deal severe blows at serious crimes, the judicial ranks have experienced a rigorous test. The vast numbers of court personnel have worked hard, fought

courageously and displayed a high sense of political responsibility, revolutionary consciousness, strict sense of organization and discipline and indomitable fighting spirit. Many comrades, especially comrades of the basic-level people's courts, have made nothing of hardships and performed their duties under extremely difficult working and living conditions. Some comrades have vigorously resisted interferences, persisted in basing decisions on facts and taking the law as the yardstick and handled cases according to law. Some comrades have remained upright and incorruptible, refused invitations to dinner parties or gifts, adhered to principle and administered the law honestly and impartially. Some comrades have put in extra hours for a long time to accomplish arduous judicial tasks, and some have persisted in working, even though they were seriously ill. Still some comrades, at crucial moments in stopping a crime or when the masses were in danger, stepped forward bravely and did what was right regardless of the risk. Such fine moral character and exemplary conduct have improved the image of the personnel of the people's courts to the masses. In November 1984, a provincial congress of advanced collectives and advanced workers of the court system was held to sum up experience and commend the advanced, at which 19 advanced units and 69 advanced individuals were named. Three of the advanced units and nine advanced individuals gloriously attended the national congress of advanced collectives and individuals of the court system and received awards and commendations.

Deputies: In the past year and more, the people's courts at all levels in the province have properly exercised the functions and powers entrusted by the Constitution and achieved very great successes in various judicial activities, particularly the struggle to deal severe blows at serious crimes. However, there have also been some shortcomings, mainly that a very small number of cases were not handled well enough, a small number of civil cases, economic disputes and appeals were not handled promptly enough, and much remained to be desired in stepping up investigation and study in light of actual judicial work to discover and solve problems in good time. Judging from the need in building up the court system, the number of judicial personnel is still insufficient, their quality still falls short of the requirement of the developing situation, and the state of incompatibility between the poor working conditions and the tasks to be accomplished has not changed much. Measures have been or are being adopted to solve the above-mentioned problems by the people's courts at all levels with a responsible attitude toward the country and the people and in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. Already decided cases, once the decision is found and proven to be wrong, will be resolutely redressed and certainly will not be left uncorrected. As to difficulties in material equipment, we will make continuing efforts and ask the government and departments concerned to continue to give us energetic support to solve the problems step by step to create the necessary conditions for good judicial work.

1985 is the first year in implementing the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on carrying out the reform of the entire economic system with the focus on the cities, and a crucial year in dealing severe blows at serious criminal activities and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social order. The continuation of the reform of the economic system not only will have an extensive and profound positive influence on public security, procuratorial and judicial work, but will

inevitably bring with it many new situations and new problems at the same time, which will make the tasks of the people's courts even more arduous, complicated and formidable and will make higher and more strict demands on the quality and efficiency of judicial work. This is a new test we are faced with. As an important component of the superstructure, the people's courts must be concerned with the overall situation of the reform of the economic system, while consciously do a good job in their own field of work. In guiding ideology, it is necessary to further eliminate "leftist" influence and the force of old habits; in system, rules and regulations and management measures, it is necessary to adapt to the requirements of the current situation and tasks and have the courage to explore and innovate; and in leading methods and work style, it is necessary to carry forward the fine tradition of combining professional work with the mass line, getting into the realities, conducting investigation and study, seeking truth from the facts and giving painstaking guidance. In the new situation, we will develop our achievements, overcome shortcomings and continue to do the following:

First, we will continue to firmly and unswervingly implement the principle of severe and swift punishment according to law and strike hard at serious criminal activities. There has been obvious improvement in public order in the province, but it has not improved fundamentally. Recently, criminal activities such as the spreading of obscene videotapes and the manufacture and selling of fake medicines and poisonous foodstuff; have become rampant, seriously endangering social order and the people's lives and health, and vicious criminal cases still occur frequently. For this, the courts at all levels must remain highly vigilant, must not lower their guard even in the slightest way in thinking, must not relax in action, must not hesitate or waver in implementing policies and must strike at serious criminal offenses severely, swiftly, accurately and relentlessly.

Second, while dealing severe blows at serious criminal activities, we will insist on actively taking part in coordinated efforts to improve social order through judicial activities and in different forms. At present, youth and juvenile crimes constitute a very large proportion of crime as a whole, and cases of common civil disputes developing into serious criminal offenses also make up a rather large proportion. Therefore, we must do a good solid job in handling criminal, civil and economic cases, strike at criminals and arbitrate disputes. We must also popularize the legal system in an extensive and thoroughgoing way and strengthen ideological education and guidance work to prevent and reduce crimes in light of the actual situation and in coordination with the departments concerned.

Third, we will continue to pay close attention to dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and safeguard and insure the smooth progress of the reform of the economic system. Major cases of brazen disruption of economic construction and the reform of the economic system must be resolutely and harshly dealt with without delay; economic offenders who have violated the Criminal Law by taking advantage of the reforms to engage in graft and bribery, smuggling and selling contraband goods, speculation and swindling, driving up prices, evading and resisting taxation, embezzling state and collective property and infringing on the legitimate rights and interests of the specialized households and economic associations must be prosecuted

criminally according to law; and major cases and serious cases which involve huge amounts of money and are highly destructive and corrosive must be resolutely and harshly dealt with without exception.

Fourth, we will further improve the handling of civil cases under the new situation. Civil cases involve every aspect of social life and the vital interests of the people, and especially in the face of the reform of the economic system and the development of the commodity economy, new situations and changed realities have appeared in civil relations. We must further increase our understanding of the importance of the handling of civil cases, strengthen our work at the basic level, conduct thorough investigation and study and insist on handling civil cases correctly, legally and promptly in accordance with the laws and policies. At the same time, while carrying out judicial activities, we should pay attention to propaganda and education on the socialist legal system and morality and custom to help the upright and remove the evil, prevent disputes, reduce lawsuits and strengthen unity among the people.

Fifth, we will strengthen the handling of economic cases and, through the handling of economic disputes, readjust the economic relations in the production and circulation sphere, protect the legitimate rights and interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals and safeguard the socialist economic order. With the further implementation of the economic policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy and the reform of the economic system, there is an increasing need for the use of legal means to manage the economy. Therefore, the task of handling economic cases is becoming increasingly arduous. We must fully understand the importance and urgency of economic justice, foster our confidence and determination to do a good job in this field of work, adopt active measures to strengthen the ranks of economic-judicial personnel, constantly seek and sum up new experiences and further develop judicial work in the economic field in a down-to-earth way.

Sixth, we will pay attention to improving the image of the judicial ranks in struggle. We must insist on strict management of the police and pay serious attention to their education on ideals and discipline. In handling cases, we strictly call on judicial personnel to observe the "four do's" and "five don'ts"--do seek truth from facts, do handle cases according to law, do enforce the law strictly and impartially and do remain fair-minded and selfless; don't engage in graft or accept bribes, don't accept a concerned party's dinner invitations and gifts, don't practice favoritism, don't permit interference and don't be afraid of pressures--be able to resist unhealthy new trends and withstand attacks by sugar-coated bullets and really establish a good image of people's judges among the people. We should be models in observing discipline, upholding the dignity of the law and ruling the country by law, worthy defenders of economic construction, promoters of prosperity for both the country and the people and builders of the socialist legal system to better fulfill the duties entrusted to us by the state.

Deputies: The great national economic construction plan put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Third Session of the Sixth NPC is extremely inspiring. In the years of reforms, the people's courts carry very heavy burdens, have a lot of things to do and inevitably will meet with difficulties of one kind or another. Under the supervision of the people's congresses at various levels and their standing committees, we are determined to do better in implementing the Constitution and the laws and, in close coordination with fraternal public security and procuratorial departments, unite as one, work together with one heart, carry out reforms with keen determination and courageously forge ahead to strengthen the socialist legal system so that the people's courts will continuously make new contributions to defending and promoting our economic development and to bringing "prosperity to Yunnan and its people."

The above report is for your examination and approval.

12802

CSO: 4005/014

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

TEACHERS' HOUSING FUND--To greet the first "Teachers' Day" and do something real and down-to-earth for teachers, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government recently decided to allocate a special fund of 5 million yuan, and at the same time requested the prefectures and counties to also put up corresponding sums of money, for the construction of houses for middle and primary school teachers in the whole province. The fund plus what will be contributed by the prefectures and counties will pay for approximately 120,000 to 150,000 square meters of new housing, which will go a long way toward improving the living conditions for some of the especially hard-put middle and primary school teachers. At present, the provincial planning commission, the provincial finance department and the provincial education department have begun planning on the distribution of the housing fund and solving the building material and other problems. [Text] [Article by Chen Mengjiong [7115 1322 3518] [Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 85 p 1] 12802

CSO: 4005/010

NORTH REGION

SHANXI MAGAZINE CARRIES LI LIGONG'S SPEECH ON PARTY BUILDING

HK111131 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] This year's No. 10 issue of ZHIBU JIANSHE a magazine sponsored by the Shanxi provincial CPC Committee, was published today. The magazine carried the speeches delivered by Li Ligong, provincial CPC Committee secretary, and Lu Gongxun, standing Committee member and Organization Department director of the provincial CPC Committee, at the provincial forum on grassroots party building.

Comrade Li Ligong said that the key to the success or failure of a unit lies in its party organization. Provided the party organization does a good job, has a good party style, and brings into play the role of party members, all problems can be solved in the unit. The reason for the failure of some units is that their party organizations have failed to do a good job. Party committees at all levels, county CPC Committees in particular, must analyze rural party organizations one by one, master first-hand information, adopted measures according to different situations, and carry out their work purposefully. Only thus can they achieve good results.

This issue of ZHIBU JIANSHE also carried a speech delivered by Comrade (Zhang Weiqing), standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director of the provincial CPC Committee, at a party rectification meeting of the province's educational and Propaganda Departments.

In addition to the original 15 columns, this issue of ZHIBU JIANSHE has begun two new columns, namely, "Sightseeing During the National Day Festival" and "Love, Marriage, and Family."

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CSO: 4005/108

NORTH REGION

XING CHONGZHI ATTENDS MEETING OF LEADING CADRES

SK150548 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 October, the Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of major leading cadres of various units at the provincial level to relay and implement the guidelines of the national conference of party delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The meeting called on various units at the provincial level to set an example in studying and implementing the guidelines of the national conference of party delegates, and called on party organizations at all levels to regard the study of the guidelines of the national conference of party delegates as an important task for the current ideological and political work.

The meeting was presided over by Gao Zhanxiang, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Zhang Shuguang, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, relayed the situation of the national conference of party delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and the guidelines of the speeches of some leading comrades of the central authorities.

Leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee called on all units at the provincial level to regard the study and implementation of the guidelines of the national conference of party delegates, the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and the speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities as an important task and to pay attention to this work. Through study, we should unite the thinking of the broad masses of cadres with the principles and policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee, and should bring the practice of cadres into line with the state instructions. Proceeding from the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government, various units at the provincial level should strive to study and implement the guideline in a still better manner in order to set an example for the whole province. On the basis of conscientious study, all units at the provincial level should conduct discussions on what problems exist in the party style of their own units, what measures should be adopted to strengthen their ideological and political work, and how to give play to the exemplary role of party members. All units at the provincial level should attend to building spiritual civilization, strengthening the ideological and political work, promoting the fundamental turn for the better in party

style and the social atmosphere, promoting the comprehensive development of the national economy and all reform projects, and further consolidating and developing the excellent situation of the province.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Commission, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Provincial People's Government, the Provincial CPPCC Committee, and the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, as well as major leading cadres of various departments, general offices, commissions, offices, and bureaus.

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CS0: 4005/108

NORTH REGION

SHI GUANGHUA CHAIRS PARTY RECTIFICATION FORUM

SK140657 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] From 26 September to 8 October, the party rectification office of the regional CPC Committee held a forum in Hohhot with the participation of leaders of party rectification liaison groups of all leagues and cities as well as leaders of party rectification executive groups of regional-level organs.

Comrades attending the forum conscientiously studied the documents adopted at the National Conference of CPC Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and discussed the issues on how to deeply conduct the party rectification work.

Shi Guanghua, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and vice chairman of the party rectification office, presided over and addressed the meeting. On behalf of the party rectification office, Shen Xinfu, vice chairman of the party rectification office, gave suggestions on five fields for the next-step party rectification work.

1. We should thoroughly achieve party rectification work at the league, city, banner, and county levels. All localities should spend some time to organize the broad masses of party members to study the documents adopted at the National Conference of CPC Delegates well, to enhance their awareness, to seek unity of thinking, and to carry out party rectification work in line with the guidelines of the National Conference of CPC Delegates. We should correct the views of looking down upon the socialist spiritual civilization in order to consciously consolidate party style. Efforts must be made to correct the unhealthy trends existing in the party. Those with serious problems should be relieved of their posts or dismissed from the party. We should accelerate the work of examining and handling major and appalling cases and not drag them on far too long. At present, leagues, cities, banners, and counties should sum up and examine the party rectification work of their own localities and units in line with the guidelines of the National Conference of CPC Delegates. Efforts must be made to solve problems, to find out where they lag behind, and to make measures to fulfill the party rectification tasks in high standards.

2. We should further consolidate and develop the achievements in party rectification. We should vigorously attend to the ideological and political work and strengthen its ranks, safeguard the authority of the departments

in charge of the ideological and political work, and raise the functions and quality of the political workers. The party organizations at all levels should closely link the spiritual civilization with a focus on having ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline with the practical work of the system reform and the four modernizations; continue to regard the education on party spirit as a prominent task of the party construction; set up and perfect the rules for the inner-party activities; enthusiastically develop new party members; conscientiously solve the problems left over by party rectification; and spend time to solve the problems left aside for a long time with the clear understanding of their realities. We should firmly grasp the work of examining the three types of persons.

3. We should attend to the party rectification work among enterprises. The enterprises should focus on solving the problems in the three fields in line with their own specialities in the course of implementing the decision of the central authority on party rectification. First, we should further correct the ideology guiding enterprise work, persistently give first priority to the reform work, and enable the reform work and the construction work to promote and be suitable to each other. Second, we should correctly handle the relations in the four fields, such as between the interests of the state, the enterprises, the individual workers; between the enlivening of microeconomy and the control of macroeconomy; between the party committees, the enterprises, the workers' congresses; and between cadres and workers. Enterprises should center party rectification work on leading bodies. Through party rectification, the leading bodies of the enterprises should become true and strong leading cores that persists in the socialist orientation and guides and unites the broad masses of staff and workers to do pioneering work.

4. We should well prepare for the party rectification work of rural and pastoral areas. While continuing to achieve the trial party rectification work among townships, towns, and sums, at present, all localities should clearly understand the situation of the party organizations and the ranks of the party members, analyze the new situations and new problems of rural and pastoral areas, and well readjust the leading bodies of townships, towns, and sums. Party committees at all levels should train several key cadres in charge of the party rectification work.

5. We should further enhance the leadership over party rectification work. Leaders at all levels should continue to conduct investigations and studies, grasp model experiences, and give instructions in line with different realities.

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CSO: 4005/108

7 November 1985

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

SK150545 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The ideological and political work conference sponsored by the CPC Committee of the organs directly under the province concluded on 28 September. The conference studied and discussed the important speeches of the three leading comrades -- Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Li Xiannian -- given at the national conference of CPC delegates, and relayed the guidelines of the provincial ideological and political work conference. It noted that as a basic Marxist principle and an inevitable need of the development of the objective situation, the work to strengthen ideological and political work has a bearing on the four modernizations and the structural reform.

The conference urged: CPC Committees, general party branches, and party branches of various departments and bureaus should successfully solve the problems of a general nature and key problems by proceeding from the reality of their own departments and bureaus. They should, first of all, enhance the understanding of the masses of party-member cadres regarding the importance of strengthening ideological and political work in the new period, and strive to overcome the tendency of weakening and neglecting the work. Second, they should clearly define their tasks and work out plans in such a way that the education on communist ideas and the propaganda on the four basic principles will be emphasized when conducting ideological and political work and the education on ideals and discipline are regarded as a main subject and conducted in a regular and systematic manner. Third, they should do a good job in building the contingents of ideological and political workers, improve and replenish the organizations as soon as possible, and continuously raise the ideological and political awareness of these workers. Fourth, they should ascertain and analyze the ideological understanding of party-member cadres in a timely manner, make ideological and political work link more closely with the reality of economic construction and the structural reform and also make the work more persuasive, and refrain from doing superficial work or engaging in formalism. Fifth, they should strengthen leadership over ideological and political work and establish necessary individual responsibility system.

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CSO: 4005/108

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETING FOR PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

SK120327 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] The preparatory meeting for the 4th Session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress was held at the Cadre Club this morning. The meeting approved the agenda and the namelists of the presidium and the secretary general of the 4th Session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress. Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke on the items on the agenda of the session. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, including Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian.

The agenda of the 4th Session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress is: 1) to hear Mayor Li Ruihuan's report on the current situation and work, 2) to accept the request of a vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee for resignation and to make a relevant resolution, 3) to accept the request of two vice mayors of Tianjin Municipality for resignation and to make a relevant resolution, 4) to elect a vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee to fill the vacancy, and 5) to elect vice mayors of Tianjin Municipality to fill the vacancies and to elect additional vice mayors.

The meeting approved the namelist of the presidium of the 4th Session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress, which is composed of 99 members. Shi Jian will serve as secretary general to the session.

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CSO: 4005/108

NORTH REGION

BEIJING CONGRESS MEETING HEARS POLLUTION-PREVENTION REPORT

SK120217 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On 26 September, the 23d Standing Committee meeting of the 8th Municipal People's Congress heard the explanation given by Jiang Xiaoke, director of the municipal environmental protection bureau, on the municipal "Provisional Regulations (revised draft)" on preventing water pollution. The participating members also examined and discussed the draft regulations.

During the discussion, the members held that, though the municipal departments concerned have exerted all-out efforts in this regard over the past many years, some surface or underground water is being continuously polluted because of various reasons, the quality of water is becoming worse, and the sources of water are becoming weaker and weaker. Therefore, the work of formulating local regulations in this regard and of treating the polluted water in line with the regulations is extremely urgent. The participating members unanimously expressed that it is imperative to integrate the task of preventing water pollution with the work of treating the polluted water, and to map out a plan in a comprehensive way. Efforts should be made to strictly enforce the regulations and to resolutely punish those who have violated the regulations.

Zhao Pengfei, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting on 26 September. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, including Pan Yan, Fan Jin, Ma Yaoji, Hou Jingru, Pu Jiexiu, She Diqing, Chen Mingshao, Zhang Dazhong, Xing Jun, and Xia Qinlin. Attending the meeting as observers were Zhang Baifa, vice mayor of the municipality, and responsible comrades from the municipal higher people's court, and municipal people's procuratorate, and from the People's Congress Standing Committees of various districts and counties throughout the municipality.

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CSO: 4005/108

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL--The Tianjin Civil Administration School--China's first secondary specialized school to train civil administrative cadres--was established and the new school term began in Jinghai County, Tianjin Municipality, on 7 October. This school is under the Ministry of Civil Affairs. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 8 Oct 85 SK]

PARTY SCHOOL SET UP--A sparetime party school for students was established in Nei Monggol Teachers' University on 13 October. The establishment of the sparetime party school is a good way to systematically conduct education on ideals and discipline among the present university students. The CPC Committee of the Nei Monggol Teachers' University has paid full attention to the political and ideological work of the students and to developing party members from among the students. From the first half of last year to the present, the CPC Committee of the Nei Monggol Teachers' University has recruited 208 students into the party. At present, more than, 1,100 students have applied for party membership, accounting for one-third of the total students in the university. The sparetime party school of the Nei Monggol Teachers' University was established at a time when we are stressing systematically conducting education on ideals and discipline among party-member students and activists, further enhancing their understanding about the party, and making them foster lofty ideals and have a firm belief in being dedicated to communism. The sparetime party school has 318 students. The school has two classes for party-member students and ordinary students. The schooling periods are respectively fixed at half a year and one year. The students will use their spare time to systematically study basic knowledge concerning the party and its traditions, and education regarding the outlook on life and integrity, and discipline. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Oct 85 SK]

FOURTH SESSION OPEN--The Fourth Session of the Seventh Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee opened at the Tianjin Guesthouse today. Comrade Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, presided over this afternoon's plenary meeting. The draft agenda and the draft schedule of the session was discussed and approved at the meeting. The meeting also discussed and approved a resolution on accepting Comrade (Ren Zhongru's) request for resigning from the post of secretary general of the Seventh Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, and approved electoral measures. After full deliberations, the members elected by a show of hands Comrade Xiao Yuan as standing committee member and

vice chairman of the Seventh Municipal CPPCC Committee to fill a vacancy, and elected Comrade (Guo Jinhou) as standing committee member and secretary general of the Seventh Municipal CPPCC Committee to fill the vacancy. Attending today's session were Zhou Ru, Huang Difei, Huang Yusheng, Yang Tianzhou, He Zongqian, Yu Songting and Kang Tiejun, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee and 500 CPPCC members. This afternoon, the standing committee of the 7th Municipal CPCC Committee held its 15th meeting to approve matters on the choice of persons to serve as deputy secretaries general of the municipal CPPCC Committee. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 11 Oct 85 SK]

MEETING HELD--The presidium of the 4th Session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress held its first meeting this morning. Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting stipulated that there will be 11 executive members of the presidium of the 4th session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress. They are Zhang Zaiwang, Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Wu Zhen, Yu Fujing and Shi Jian. The meeting decided on the namelist of the deputy secretaries general of the session. It approved the schedule of the session and a draft resolution on accepting the request for resignation by a vice chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. It also approved a draft resolution on accepting the request for resignation by two vice mayors of Tianjin Municipality, the proposed namelists of candidates for the vice chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee to be elected to fill the vacancy and for vice mayors of Tianjin Municipality to be elected to fill the vacancies and as augmentation, and draft electoral measures, which will be submitted to the 4th Session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress for discussion and approval. Wang Yongchen, president of the municipal Higher People's Court; Liang Quoqing, chief procurator of the Municipal People's Procuratorate and Wang Jiaxiang, deputy leader of the PLA delegation, attended the meeting as observers. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 11 Oct 85 SK]

EVENING LAMPLIGHTS INSPECTED--On the evening of 26 September, Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality, (Zhang Baifa), vice mayor, and Zhao Qingfu, vice minister of Water Resources and Electric Power, as well as other leading comrades, accompanied by comrades of the relevant municipal government departments, the Huabei Electric Power Management Bureau, and the Beijing Power Supply Bureau, went to Wangfujing and Xidan Streets to inspect the work of beautifying the city outlook with street lamps. They held that to grasp this work well, we must attach primary importance to several main streets and must use the experience of the selected streets to promote work in the entire area. They also expressed the hope that the artistic lighting of shops will be turned on until after ten o'clock in the evening. The work of beautifying the city outlook with lamps began early this year. As of this date, initial success has been achieved in using lamps to beautify the bustling streets of the capital. At present, many shops along the Wangfujing, Xidan, and Qianmen streets have installed neon lamps, commercial lighting boxes, colorful lamps, and other facilities of beautification. In addition, the Beijing Power Supply Bureau also installed new and unique color street lamps at the intersection of Xidan and Wangfujing streets. A multicolored scene has initially emerged in Beijing Municipality in the evening. [Text] [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Sep 85 SK]

NORTHEAST REGION

LIU JINGSONG SPEAKS AT LONG MARCH COMMEMORATION RALLY

SK170431 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Oct 85

(Excerpts] On the morning of 16 October, the Shenyang Military Region held a rally in Shenyang to mark the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Long March which was joined by the Red Army. Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and other leading comrades attended the rally together with the more than 1,000 commanders and fighters.

At the rally, more than 100 veteran Red Army men mounted the stage to sing the song entitled the Red Army March which prevailed during the time of the march.

In his speech, Commander Liu Jingsong warmly praised the contributions made by veteran Red Army fighters. He said: In learning from the fine tradition of the Red Army, the most important thing is to learn from veteran revolutionaries' firm ideals and faith, their spirit of working arduously and dedicating themselves to the service of the country, and their high degree of sense of reputation. He called on leading cadres at all levels, newly promoted cadres in particular, to set an example in all fields and to become worthy successors of the veteran revolutionaries.

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CSO: 4005/131

NORTHEAST REGION

GAO DI ATTENDS SPIRIT CIVILIZATION FORUM

SK150946 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] On 11 and 12 October, the provincial research center in charge of socialist spiritual civilization held a forum with the participation of experts and social science scholars to implement the spirit of the national conference of party delegates and to discuss the issue of how to enhance the work of building spiritual civilization in the province.

At the forum, more than 20 experts and scholars held earnest discussions on the topics of persistently building the two civilizations simultaneously, successfully conducting education on ideals and discipline, achieving a fundamental turn for the better in social morale, and of adopting strategic plans for developing spiritual civilization in the province.

At the forum participants held that in strengthening the work of building socialist spiritual civilization, it is necessary to meet the need of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The key to this work lies in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style. The leading cadres of party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members should first conduct self-improvement in building spiritual civilization. Only by achieving a turn for the better in party style can the persuasion of theory, the infection of arts, the superiority of morality, and the compulsion of the legal system fully play their role in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in social morale.

At the forum, participating experts and scholars advocated that the problems currently cropping up in building spiritual civilization should be analyzed in line with Marxism. The departments at all levels in charge of ideological and political work should actively foster coordination with the public security and judicial departments, deeply carry out investigation and studies, work out long-term strategic plans by finding out the law of building spiritual civilization, and should regard as a routine work the campaign of building spiritual civilization.

At the forum, they all [agreed] that the cultural and artistic departments should pay attention to the unification between mental and social education in conducting reforms in the economic system and publicize patriotism and collectivism in order to turn out works with a high sense of ideology and

arts and to combat the corrosive influence of the bourgeois class. The educational departments should start their work with children's education and should teach the children to read and play well and to foster a correct world outlook in order to lay a foundation for the road along which scientific and technological standards are upgraded and spiritual civilization built.

During the forum, Comrades Gao Di, Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, and (Fu Qingyuan) visited all participants. During the visit, Comrade Gao Di urged them to study the new topics of building spiritual civilization by bringing into play the strong points of the socialist system in realizing socialist material and spiritual civilizations and by integrating the Marxist principles with the conditions of our country and province. Comrade Gao Dezhan inquired of the responsible comrades from various universities and colleges about the heating equipment and student halls in higher educational institutions and held a discussion with them on solving problems in this regard.

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CSO: 4005/131

7 November 1985

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETS STANDING COMMITTEE

SK140355 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] The 14th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Shenyang on the morning of 12 October.

Attending the meeting were Xu Shaofu, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, and Chen Enfeng, Zhang Yan, Chen Yanzhi, Niu Pingfu, Yu Jingqing, Liu Mingjiu, Lu Guangji, Zhao Longtao, Gu Xueqiu, Ma Longxiang, Yue Weichun, and (Liu Qingkui), vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, as well as all Standing Committee members.

At the meeting, Xu Shaofu relayed the guidelines of the National Conference of CPC delegates and the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

The meeting will hear a report of the provincial government on the province's economic situation and the work arrangements for this winter and next spring, and will adopt a resolution on studying and implementing the documents of the national conference of CPC delegates and a report on establishing the committee for the reunification of the motherland and on electing members for the committee.

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CSO: 4005/131

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING GREETs PLA HEROES, MODELS GROUP

SK120227 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The report group composed of PLA heroes and models will arrive in Shenyang by plane from Beijing Municipality on the afternoon of 10 October.

The (Dengta) Airport of Shenyang City, which had been newly decorated, was filled with people with placards and bouquets in their hands waiting for the heroes to arrive. Among those who were waiting at the airport were a band and a flower dance group composed of more than 600 youths; more than 200 PLA fighters and commanders with color flags in their hands; and leading comrades from the party, government, and army organs of the province, the Shenyang Military Region, and Shenyang City, including Sun Weiben, Chen Suzhi, Shen Xianhui, Bai Lichen, (Xu Daoren), (Song Keda), (Li Wenqing), (Sun Wenqing), (Tang Zuohou), (Li Zemin), and (Jin Zihua), as well as responsible persons from the mass organizations of the province and Shenyang City.

At 1520, the plane carrying the PLA heroes and models slowly landed on the runway of the airport. As they alighted from the plane, the leading comrades, including Sun Weiben, (Xu Daoren), (Song Keda), (Li Zemin), and others stepped forward to warmly shake hands with the PLA heroes and models and to extend warm welcome.

The report group is composed of (Chen Hongyuan), who was commanded a hero by the Central Military Commission; (Zhang Yulou), who was commended a model PLA cadre; (Yang Huiping), model instructor of the PLA company stationed at the border areal (Wang Xiaomin), instructor of the PLA reconnaissance model company; (Liu Xiaolian), deputy commander of the PLA model regiment, and (Ma Yingguo) and (Fa Yonghua), who were commended as combat heroes by the Kunming Military Region.

The seventh subgroup of the PLA report group in charge of publicizing model or heroid deeds scored by PLA commanders and fighters will present their reports from 11 October to the provincial level organs, the cadres, the workers, the students, and the PLA commanders and fighters at all levels throughout the province in order to publicize the touching deeds scored in making contributions to the motherland by the PLA heroes and models.

NORTHEAST REGION

SUBGROUP OF PLA HEROES' REPORT GROUP GIVES REPORTS

SK150715 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 14 October, (Gan Zhonghua), (Zhang Yulou), (Wang Xiaomin), and (Chen Hongyuan), of the seventh subgroup of the PLA model heroes' report group held a special report meeting for cadres, commanders, and fighters of the PLA units.

This report meeting was sponsored by the Shenyang Military Region. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region, including Liu Jingsong, (Zhu Genfa), (Shi Baoyuan), (Song Keda), Gao Ke, (Li Haibo), and (Li Wenqing). (Song Keda), deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, spoke at the meeting.

He heartily thanked comrades of the report group on behalf of the CPC Committee and organs of the military region and all commanders and fighters. He also called on all commanders and fighters throughout the military region to extensively carry out activities on learning from the model heroes and be models who have ideals, observe discipline, and pay attention to the whole situation.

The seventh subgroup of the PLA model heroes' group report ended its report activities in Shenyang on the morning of 14 October. It will soon leave for Fushun, Benxi, Jinzhou, Panjin, Jingkou, Anshan, and Dalian to give reports.

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CSO: 4005/131

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN MARKS 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF LONG-MARCH VICTORY

SK170127 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 October, the provincial military district held a forum [word indistinct] veteran Red Army cadres in Changchun City to mark the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Long March of the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army.

Attending the forum were the leading comrades of the provincial military district, including Chen Xingyin, commander of the military district, and Su Junlu, political commissar of the military district.

The 37 veteran cadres attending the forum spoke out freely, reviewing the arduous course of the Long March on which they followed Comrade Mao Zedong and the CPC Central Committee to climb the snow-covered mountains and traverse the grasslands. They also spoke glowingly of the excellent situation prevailing in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and looked forward to the bright future of building the socialist modernization. They unanimously pledged to follow the party unswervingly, to continuously join the new long march, and to continue their struggle as long as they live.

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CSO: 4005/131

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

FORMER JILIN OFFICIAL DIES--(Wang Dading), former secretary of the Changchun City CPC Committee and member of the Jilin Provincial Advisory Commission, died of illness in Changchun on 28 September at the age of 72. On the morning of 5 October, party and government leaders of Jilin Province and Changchun City paid their last respects to the remains of (Wang Dading). They included Wang Daren, Liu Cikai, Dong Su, [name indistinct], Gao Wen, (Li Deming), Xiao Chun, [name indistinct], Chen Zhankang, and [names indistinct]. Responsible comrades of the Central Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commission and the National CPPCC Committee, including Bo Yibo, Qiang Xiaochu and Gong Zirong, sent wreaths. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Oct 85 SK]

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CSO: 4005/131

NORTHWEST REGION

STEPS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT 9-YEAR COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Tian Yangwu [3944 7402 2745] and Ji Hong [0679 5725]]

[Text] The provincial education work conference set the task of making the 9-year compulsory education in the province universal. Efforts are called for to achieve this goal in three stages by the end of the century, that is, in the next 15 years.

The first stage: The goal should be achieved before 1990 in counties (districts) which account for about 25 percent of the province's population and have a better economic and cultural foundation, and before 1988 in the urban areas of the large and medium-sized cities.

The second stage: The goal should be achieved before 1995 in counties which account for about 45 percent of the province's population and which have an average economic and cultural level.

The third stage: The goal should be achieved before 2000 in counties which account for about 30 percent of the province's population and where the economic and cultural foundation is rather poor.

According to the concrete conditions in the province, in the first 5 years, that is, before 1990, the focus of education work in most counties should be placed on making primary education universal so that a solid foundation can be laid. In the meantime, preparations for making junior-middle-school education universal should be actively started, including school buildings, equipment, teachers and so forth. We must avoid rushing headlong into action regardless of conditions and paying no attention to quality. This is the only way to speed up the implementation of junior-middle-school compulsory education in the latter 10 years.

The conference pointed out that the development of basic education is a local responsibility, and the key lies in the counties and townships. County-level party committees and governments should include the making of the 9-year compulsory education universal in their economic development plans to be implemented in real earnest.

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CSO: 4005/010

NORTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON PARTY ORGANIZATION WORK HELD

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The regional organization work conference held by the Ningxia Autonomous Region CPC Committee Organization Department ended on 29 August after 6 days in session. During the period, Li Xuezhi, secretary, and Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary, of the regional CPC committee, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting studied cadre work in the new period and discussed the question of how to grasp the focal points of organization work, strengthen the foundation and raise the region's organization work to a new level to accelerate the process of making the cadre ranks, first of all the leading bodies at all levels, in the entire region "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent" so that organization work can be subordinated to and serve the building up of the cadre ranks along these lines. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national conference on the building of the third echelon, the conference on implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and the conference on strengthening secondary vocational education of cadres, both held by the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, and conscientiously studied relevant central documents. At the opening of the meeting, Xue Weitang [5641 4850 1016], director of the regional CPC committee organization department, made a work report entitled "Grasp the Focal Points of Organization Work, Strengthen the Foundation and Raise the Region's Organization Work to a New Level." The meeting heard reports by the regional finance department, the People's Bank, the Yinchuan city party committee organization department, the Ningxia Public Security and Judicial Cadre School, the Qingtongxia City Cadre School and other units on their experience in cadre education and studied the experience of some provinces (municipalities) in building the third echelon. Combining full sessions with group meetings, the meeting discussed four documents submitted by the regional CPC committee organization department concerning cadre work. In his speech, Comrade Li Xuezhi pointed out: In accordance with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC committee, organization work in the region has made new progress in implementing the principle of making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, readjusting the leading bodies at all levels, building the third echelon, implementing the policy toward intellectuals and strengthening cadre training. However, as far as organization work is

concerned, the concept on the use of personnel in the new period is not yet quite established; foundational work is still weak; a down-to-earth work style is still lacking; organization work has not been completely brought onto the path of serving economic construction; and a sound social atmosphere of respect for knowledge and talents has yet to be formed. All these problems call for serious consideration and effective solutions.

Comrade Li Xuezhi emphasized five points.

1. It is necessary to further strengthen the party spirit in the course of reform. While actively developing a commodity economy, every party member must remain vigilant and prevent the principles of commodity exchange from intruding into the sphere of our political life. Comrades in party committees and organization departments at various levels should be the first to get into vigorous actions to strengthen their party spirit, increase their understanding of its meaning and become models with lofty ideals, a sense of discipline and a strong party spirit.

2. It is necessary to respect knowledge and talents and train competent people. We must continue to implement the policy toward intellectuals and carry out the tasks required by the policy. A major breakthrough should be achieved in our region in implementing the policy toward intellectuals. The problems faced by intellectuals in joining the party should be basically solved in the entire region before the end of 1985. We must strengthen and improve cadre training, as it is an important way to train competent people. The region's cadre training work should focus on strengthening secondary vocational education according to plans and following the existing training channels. In-service cadres under 45 with a below-junior-middle-school educational level should be the first group to complete secondary vocational training no later than 1990.

3. It is necessary to continue the work to reform government organizations, streamline administration and increase work efficiency. It is necessary to foster the idea that government organization is determined by law. Once the size of an organization is determined, it must be strictly enforced. From now on, it is impermissible to set up new organizations or elevate existing ones to a higher level without authorization. No cadre may be promoted who fails to meet the criterion of being "more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent." In the course of wage reform, overstaffed organizations should "reduce" on their own. The establishment of new organizations and personnel strength must be examined and approved by the regional organization commission after full deliberations, and approval by any other department is invalid.

4. It is necessary to strengthen party-building at the grassroots level and bring into full play the role of party branches as fighting bastions. The primary party organizations should be readjusted and improved in line with the changing production forms and distribution of party members. It is necessary to study the new conditions and new characteristics of party-building at the grassroots level under the new situation, strengthen investigation and study and frequently sum up new experiences. Party members in rural areas are called on to set up industrious household associations, in addition to work

hard and get rich themselves. It is necessary to do a good job in building up primary party organizations in rural areas, vigorously recruit new party members from among peasants of specialized households and young peasants who are intellectuals, really change the composition of rural party members and cadre ranks and improve the rural party members' political and cultural qualities. Primary party organizations in enterprises and workshop party branches should strengthen their organization according to their own characteristics.

5. It is necessary to strengthen the organization departments themselves so that organization work will better serve economic construction. Comrades in organization and personnel departments should strive to be good advisers and provide reliable information for party committees at various levels to base their decisions on.

Comrade Hao Tingzao in his speech discussed five questions including strengthening the cadre ranks and further improving their quality, implementing policies in real earnest and strengthening work among intellectuals, and so forth. He pointed out: Our ranks of cadres should first be generally given a secondary vocational education, and on this basis acquire a college and higher education level step by step. Cadres should be rewarded or punished depending on how well or poorly they study in order to heighten their enthusiasm. In view of the fact that cadres who can attend regular schools are after all small in number, it is necessary to encourage them to study without leaving their jobs. Those who have done exceptionally well in studying without leaving their posts should be given necessary spiritual encouragement and material reward. Cadres who meet the criterion of being "more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent" can be promoted into leading bodies or selected for the third echelon. Those who have taught themselves into competent professionals and achieved specific successes should be generously rewarded. The regional party committee recently began to institute a system of area and post allowances for professional and technical personnel and planned to do 10 good things for teachers during the Teachers' Day. This shows the regional party committee's concern and respect for teachers.

On the question of party organizations, Comrade Hao Tingzao emphasized: We must follow the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction that leadership means service and do a good job in building party organizations at all levels. Ningxia is a Hui autonomous region. Located on the border, not very big in area and sparsely populated, a lot of work here is carried right down to the grassroots levels with direct leadership. Under the circumstances, our organizations at all levels should be made smaller and more efficient according to their characteristics and based on actual conditions.

Comrade Hao Tingzao pointed out in conclusion: Party organizations at all levels should conscientiously implement the principle of democratic centralism, pay close attention to the party's work style, strengthen their organizational building with a revolutionary spirit, heighten the party spirit among party members, raise the leadership standard and turn the party organization into a true fighting bastion leading the four modernizations drive.

The meeting was attended by the directors of the organization departments and united front work departments of the two prefectures and two cities, organization department directors of other cities and counties (districts), organization department directors of colleges and universities and large and medium-sized key enterprises and personnel section chiefs of departments directly under the regional party committee.

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CSO: 4005/010

NORTHWEST REGION

MEETING ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION HELD

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee Party Consolidation Office]

[Text] At the summing-up meeting on party consolidation leadership in provincial-level departments and bureaus held on 27 August, Li Xipu, deputy secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and director of its Party Consolidation Office, emphasized that if the second stage party consolidation in the departments and bureaus is not successfully carried out, their leading cadres including the number one men will be held responsible.

The provincial party committee party consolidation office recently formed an inspection group composed of more than 90 comrades, who spent more than a month's time to carry out an inspection of party consolidation leadership in 56 provincial-level departments and bureaus. Results of the inspection show that 23 percent of the units did a good job in party consolidation, and 20 percent did poorly. The basic experience and lesson of the two are that whether or not the number one man personally takes charge and other leading members do all they can makes all the difference.

Comrade Li Xipu said: As a matter of fact, a considerable number of our departments and bureaus have failed to implement conscientiously the principle of simultaneously paying attention to party consolidation on the one hand and the reform and the economy on the other. Why is it that some departments and bureaus have held many meetings but hardly ever discussed party consolidation? Why is it that some departments and bureaus have several leading members, but not a single one of them is put in charge of party consolidation? Why do some departments and bureaus have to get some "temporary workers" from the grassroots to take care of party consolidation, even though they have a big staff of their own? The crux of the matter is that they have not really put party consolidation on their agenda. He called on the leading party groups in these departments and bureaus to actually sit down and spend some time to study seriously the speech and remarks by Comrade Hu Qili and Comrade Bo Yibo at the report meeting on second stage party consolidation work in six provinces and autonomous regions, examine their own ideological attitude toward party consolidation and adopt effective measures to improve and strengthen leadership in the second stage of the party consolidation.

At the meeting, comrades of the inspection group reported on the experiences in leading the second stage party consolidation of Comrade Yang Xuelin, secretary of the leading party group and director of the Northwest Telecommunications Administration, members of the leading party group, and Comrade Guo Yunshan, deputy director of the Northwest Telecommunications Administration; Comrade Jin Shanwang, secretary of the leading party group and director of the Office Affairs Administrative Bureau of the Shaanxi Provincial Government; and the leading party groups (party committees) of the provincial textile corporation, the provincial meteorological bureau and the provincial aeronautical industry bureau.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

DEPUTY COMMANDER DISCUSSES WAYS TO SUPPORT MILITIA

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 7, 8 Jul 85 p 6

[Article by special correspondents Zhong Chengyi [6988 6134 5030] and Zhang Chunyu [1728 2504 7183]: "Five Points of Attention in the Activities To 'Support the Military With Labor'"]

[Text] One day in mid-April the reporters interviewed Deputy Commander Zhao Xianshun [6392 0341 7311] of the Shenyang Military Region on the issue of "supporting the military with labor."

Deputy Commander Zhao said that today we are in the course of reducing the troops and strengthening the reserves. Running the militia requires money, and if we do not raise it ourselves, we will have to ask the state and the people for it. Supporting the military with labor will not only lighten the burden on the people, but also create wealth for society and support the four modernizations program. It is the concrete manifestation of running the militia under the overall situation. Therefore, rather than a measure of expediency, it should be followed permanently.

As for how to strengthen the organizational leadership of the measure, Deputy Commander Zhao discussed five points for attention:

1. Instead of each going his own way, we must follow the leadership of the party committees and governments of the various levels. Since the measure was launched, local party committees and governments have rendered us great support, such as tax reduction, loans, and allocations of land and forests, thereby opening the ways for the militia to raise money. Under this situation, it becomes even more important for the people's armed forces departments and militia organizations to respect the local party committees and governments, follow the unified deployment of the localities, plan production in an organized manner, and strictly enforce the orders and prohibitions.

2. We must strictly observe the party's and state's policies and decrees and never, under the pretense of fund raising, take advantage of the state and promote new unhealthy trends. In regard to those who refuse to follow the correct path and deliberately undermine the foundation of socialism, we must enforce discipline on them and severely punish the serious offenders.

3. We must launch more projects of an exploitative nature and refrain from competing with the people. In opening ways of production and contracting for jobs, we must follow the principle of lightening the burden on the masses. We must take the difficulties on ourselves and make things easy for the people, and focus on wild mountains and waste fields. When contracting for production tasks of a temporary nature, urban militia must, under the unified planning of the plants, utilize their spare time to the maximum, choose the urgent, difficult, dangerous and heavy jobs and make contributions to the economic results of the plants.

4. In distribution, we must give consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, retaining a certain percentage for collective reserves and giving material benefits to the men. Only thus will we achieve the goal of raising our own funds and enhancing the enthusiasm of the men. Meanwhile, we must also guard against spending and dividing up all the money raised by us and retain a specific portion for expanded reproduction. Only when production develops and the money raised by ourselves accumulates will the personal income of the men increase and contributions to the collective and the state grow ever larger.

5. We must strengthen the management of money and create the necessary rules and regulations. Today, the militia are engaged in many kinds of productive projects, and some of them are fairly large in scale and high in revenue. Therefore, we must strengthen the management of money, create stringent financial and economic procedures, and record all incomes and expenditures. In the use of funds, we must first satisfy the need of building the militia itself and give consideration to other needs only when there is a surplus. We must spend the limited funds on the men's military and political training and cultural and sports activities. Those units having a surplus may launch some public welfare undertakings.

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7 November 1985

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE HOLDS COUNCIL MEETING

OW292318 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League held an enlarged meeting of its Executive Council in Beijing on 26 September. The meeting seriously discussed the documents concerning the National Conference of CPC Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Participants in the meeting were unanimous that the victorious conclusion of these three meetings held by the CPC was of epoch-making significance and would have a great impact domestically and internationally. They extended their warm congratulations and also expressed their firm support for these meetings.

The meeting held that the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which is expected to be finalized soon, will further advance the sustained, steady and balanced development of China's national economy. It will therefore lay a solid foundation for the realization of the splendid goal of quadrupling the country's total industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century, and speed up the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Su Ziheng, chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, presided at the enlarged meeting of the Executive Council.

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7 November 1985

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

MING PAO REPORTS SENIOR PLA OFFICERS MEET IN BEIJING

HK031628 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 3 Oct 85 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Senior Military Officers Attend Forum on Style and Reduction-in-Strength Reorganization of the Army"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee Military Commission recently held a forum, discussing mainly how to set right the party style and military discipline in the army and how to make the reduction-in-strength reorganization of the army a complete success. The forum was held in Beijing from 26 to 28 September and presided over by Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Military Commission; Yang Dezhi, chief of the PLA General Staff; Hong Xuezhi, director of the PLA General Logistics Department; and Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense. Present at the meeting were principal leaders of the major PLA units, the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department, and the General Logistics Department.

Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi made a summation of the structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization of the army and raised new demands in this field of work. Guo Linxiang, secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the Central Military Commission, delivered a speech on problems now existing in the PLA units with regard to party style and military discipline.

Hong Xuezhi, director [word indistinct] PLA General Logistics Department; Zhou Keyu, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; and He Qizong, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff made statements respectively on logistics work, political work, and military work carried out in the course of ongoing reduction-in-strength reorganization of the army. The meeting also discussed reports on the current situation in the troop reduction, party style, and military discipline in the army, which were prepared by the PLA General Staff Headquarters, the PLA General Political Department, the PLA General Logistics Department, and the PLA Commission for Discipline Inspection for the CPC Central Committee Military Commission.

At the meeting, leaders of the major PLA military regions and the PLA arms and services gave accounts of the situation in their units with regard to the troop reduction and party style and military discipline in the army and put forward their views and suggestions for future work. Some problems which

called for a solution by the three PLA general departments were discussed and solved by the offices concerned at the meeting right away.

In his speech made at the closing ceremony, Yang Shangkun stressed: The three meetings held by the CPC Central Committee should give great impetus to the work of the ongoing structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization of the army and improving party style and military discipline in the army. The army should, in line with actual conditions, conscientiously study the speeches made by Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, the opening speech by Hu Yaobang, the closing speech by Li Xiannian, and the explanation made by Zhao Ziyang on the proposed Seventh 5-Year Plan at the meetings. In the light of these speeches, the army should make an analysis of the new situation, understand the new conditions, adopt new measures, and solve new problems so as to do a good job in all fields of work related to the PLA units.

Yang Shangkun also called on all PLA units to strengthen education in the four cardinal principles, earnestly set right party style and military discipline, study in depth all outstanding problems related to the troops deduction and adopt concrete measures to solve them, pay adequate attention to ideological and theoretical work and education in lofty ideals and discipline, take effective measures to enhance the ideological integrity of officers and men, earnestly improve the style of leadership, make studies and investigations in the grass-roots units, maintain close links with rank-and-file soldiers, and guard against the tendency of practicing fraud. He also emphasized: "All of us should give active support to the work of new leading bodies. The young comrades should learn from the old comrades and straighten their backs to bravely throw themselves into work. The old comrades should help the young comrades in work but should not poke their noses in the work of the newly-formed leading bodies."

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